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DOUGLAS GARDENS
FLORAL FARM
OAKVILLE
ONTARIO
CANADA

HARDY PLANTS
PAEONIES
IRIS
SHRUBS & CONIFERS

List of Gladiolus on Page 32

PHONE 451 OAKVILLE
P. O. BOX 256

General Directions and Terms of Business

LOCATION. Douglas Gardens are situated in the Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, Ontario, Canada. They adjoin the railway tracks of the Canadian National Lines on the south side and are three-quarters of a mile from the Toronto-Hamilton Highway on the eighth line on the city limits of Oakville.

VISITORS. We are always glad to welcome visitors on any working day and during the flowering season we devote Saturday afternoon to the entertainment of our visiting friends.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. The Canadian National Lines give a splendid service not only to all parts of the Dominion, but to the United States and all parts of the world. The Canadian National Express also place us in communication with all points.

FORWARDING. Growing plants and small packages and roots will invariably be sent by Express unless otherwise instructed, the PURCHASER TO PAY ALL CHARGES.

PRICES. All prices are strictly net and are not subject to change, but all previous lists are cancelled. Orders are accepted subject to stocks being unsold upon receipt of order. Where large quanities of any variety are desired, a special price will be quoted.

TERMS. Cash with order.

REMITTANCES. These should be made by Postal Note, P. O. Money Order, Express Company Money Order or Bank Draft, all made payable at Oakville, Ontario.

QUALITY OF STOCK. Orders will be filled in the order which they are received. Only strong healthy plants, roots or bulbs will be shipped all of which will bloom true to name. No substitution will be made except with the permission of the purchaser.

NON-WARRANTY. We exercise the greatest care to fill all orders true to name and with only the best of stock, but as we do not direct or control the planting and cultivation we cannot assume any responsibility as to the quality or quantity of the crop resulting from them. Our responsibility ceases with the delivery of the package to the Express Company or Post Office.

CORRESPONDENCE. We shall be glad to give information regarding a proper selection of plants and the planting of them. Provided the questions are such that they can be answered briefly. Our correspondence is so great during the rush season that it is impossible to reply to letters involving study and research.

LANDSCAPE SERVICE. Our landscape work is in the hands of a competent Landscape Architect and we will be glad to answer questions or give assistance in making layouts. This work will be done free of charge where the stock for the carrying out of the plans are purchased from us.

Hardy Perennial Plants

ACHILLEA (Milfoil or Yarrow)

1. Ptarmica, Perry's White. A new variety, with large pure white flowers.. finest variety. 25c.

2 TOMENTOSA (Wooly Yarrow). A very dwarf variety, with finely cut dark green foliage, and numerous flat heads of bright yellow flowers in June. An elegant rock plant. 30c.

ACONITUM (Monkshood)

Summer and late autumn-flowering plants with bold spikes of hood-shaped flowers, thriving in either sun or shade. The roots are poisonous and should not be planted where the tubers might be mistaken for vegetables.

7. FISCHERI. A dwarf variety, with pale blue flowers. 18 inches. September. 35c

8. NAPELLUS. Dark blue flowers are borne freely in August and September. 35c.

ALYSSUM (Rock Madwort)

12. Saxatile compactum. Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. An excellent plant for the rockery or front of borders. 1 foot. 25c.

ANCHUSA (Alkanet)

For producing a mass effect of brilliant blue the Anchusa cannot be surpassed. They are best treated as biennials as the old flowers exhaust themselves at the end of two or three years. Cut the spikes as soon as the flowers fade and prevent seeding thus prolonging the blooming season. Anchusas will reproduce themselves from self sown seed in many places.

16. DROPMORE VARIETY. Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers, flowering all summer. Rough, broad foliage. 5 to 6 feet. 30c.

17. OPAL. New. Very beautiful variety, with large pale blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 30c.

18. MYOSOTIDIFLORA. A very beautiful and distinct, new, dwarf perennial variety from Russia, with clusters of charming blue flowers resembling forget-me-nots. An effective rock-plant for shady places. 1 foot. 40c.

ANEMONE JAPONICA (Japanese Windflower)

A very fine late perennial useful for cutting. Should have slight protection in winter. Best planted in early spring.

20. QUEEN CHARLOTTE. 3 feet with large semi-double deep pink flowers. Very desirable for cutting. 35c.

21. WHIRLWIND. 3 feet. Large semi-double snowy white flowers, with a whorl of green bracts around base of petals. 35c.

ANTHEMIS (Marguerite)

27. Tinctoria Kelwayi. 2 to 3 feet June to October. Flowers golden yellow. A fine border plant and good for cutting. 30c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

These are old garden favorites, and few plants look better or thrive so well in woodlands or in shady corners where most plant cannot grow.

The new hybrids, most of them having unusually long slender spurs, with the most varied and delicate combinations of color, are exquisitely beautiful. We have paid special attention to the raising of only the highest quality of stock so that our patrons are assured of receiving plants that are all long spurred and of the best coloring with large flowers. Plant in fall or early spring in half shade or full sun.

30. NEW LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS. A magnificent strain in many new and beautiful shades. 25c.

ARABIS (Rockcress)

40. ALPINA. One of the most desirable early spring flowering plants for edging or rockwork. Forms a dense carpet completely covered with pure white flowers. 20c.

ARMERIA (Sea Pink or Thrift)

45. MARITIMA. Well known pink form, admirable rock plant. 25c.

ARTEMISIA (Wormwood)

48. LACTIFLORA. A desirable new border plant, with large panicles of creamy white flowers. 4 to 5 feet high. Fragrant. 30c.

49. ABROTANUM (Southernwood). 3 to 4 feet with deep green foliage. Fragrant and finely cut. 30c.

Hardy Asters

Michaelmas Daisies or Starworts

The Aaster, along with the goldenrod, forms the chief motif in the color scheme of our glorious Autumn.

The many species, widely distinct from each other in habit and form, are, with few exceptions, all native of North America. It is in Europe, however, that our Asters have been most highly appreciated. Many improvements have been made by European growers, and many hybrid forms have been produced by crossing the different species.

The principal species in cultivation are:

Amellus, natives of Europe and Asia, blooming in August and September, distinguished by their soft, velvety foliage, medium dwarf habit, and very large flowers produced singly or in clusters, in shades of blue, purple and rose.

Cordifolius has a dense tuft of large, heart-shaped, smooth leaves, from which arise long, graceful, many-branched sprays densely smothered with small flowers in shades of white, rose, blue and lavender, mostly blooming in September.

Ericoides has bright green, fine, health-like foliage, with masses of small flowers in white, pale rose, and lavender.

Novae-Angliae is a tall New England Aster, with rough foliage, growing to a height of 4 to 5 feet, densely covered with masses of large rose, blue or purple flowers.

Novi-Belgii, from which has been produced the largest number of varieties, has smooth, dark green foliage, with slender, much-branched stems, smothered with large flowers in shades of white, rose-pink, blue and violet, blooming through September and October.

Culture: All are of the easiest cultivation, succeeding in almost any soil or situation. Ameuuls, Ericoides, and Novae-Angliae do best in open, sunny, dry situations; while Cordofolius and Nivi-Belgii may be grown in partial shade in most situations.

For the best results, they require divison and replanting every third year.

With few exceptions, these are all single-flowered and must not be confused with the florists' annual, large-flowered, double China Aster.

ASTER AMELLUS

54. BEAUTE PARFAITE. Very large flowers; fine dark violet, with yellow centre. Plans grow very erect. 2feet. August. 25c.

ASTER CORDIFOLIUS

60. ELEGANS. Long, graceful sprays of soft lavender flowers. 4 feet. September. 30c.

ASTER ERICOIDES

65. MAIDENHOOD. Slender, wiry stems, smothered with white flowers, which change to a delicate rose-pink, producing a charming effect; very long, continuous bloomer; new. 4feet. October. 30c.

ASTER HYBRIDS

68. BEAUTY OF COLWALL. New. A distinct novelty, and the first double variety raised. Flowers a pleasing shade of lavender. 4 feet. September. 30c.

69. PERRYS WHITE. Finest white yet introduced, flowers 2½ inches across, borne on stout, well branched crimson stems, which are literally smothered with flowers. New. 50c.

ASTER NOVAE-ANGLAE

76. RYECROFT PINK. Large; soft rose pink. 4 feet. September. 25c.

ASTER NOVI-BELGI

80. ST. EGWIN. Fine clear rose pink flowers of medium size; very free blooming and of fine compact habit. One of the best. 3½ feet. September. 30c.

81. WM. MARSHALL. Large handsome, soft clear blue flowers, borne in the greatest profusion; vigorous growth. One of the finest varieties. 4 feet. September. 30c.

ASTER VIMINEUS

85. PERFECTA. New. Loose panicles of small white flowers, with bold, yellow centres. 3 feet. October. 30c.

ASTER ALPINUS

These are among the most beautiful of the rock garden inhabitants and very effective when well placed.

90. ALPINUS. Purplish blue. 30c.
91. ALBA. White. 30c.
92. HIMALAYICUS. Light blue. 30c.

ASTILBES

(Spirea or Goatsbeard.)

Handsome plants which are naturally suited to a moist, half shady situation, although they may be successfully grown in a rich garden border.

96. ARENDSII. Pink pearl. Dense panicles of small pearl-like flowers. 25c.

97. JAPONICA. QUEEN ALEXANDRA. A beautiful hybrid of soft delicate pink, perfectly hardy. 35c.

98. W. E. GLADSTONE. With large feathery plumes of pure white flowers. 25c.

AUBRIETIA

(Rock Cress, or False Wall Cress)

100. One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf, creeping plants for carpeting beds or rcokwork, forming brilliant sheets of blue, crimson, or rose for many weeks. Massed on rockeries or in borders with white arabis and yellow alyssum, it forms a charming contrast. A gem for planting in crevices of rocks or walls, forming a cataract of color. Mixed colors. 30c each.

BAPTISIA

(False Indigo)

Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in June; suitable for the hardy border or wild garden; very attractive foliage.

104. AUSTRALIS. 4feet. Fine to plant among shrubs. 25c.

BOCCONIA

108. CORDATA (Plume Poppy). Plants with handsome, glaucous leaves, lobed similar to the blood-root, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet, and bearing immense, plumy masses of pinkish white flowers, followed by brown seed-capsules. As effective for decorative effects as the flowers. Fine for producing bold, striking effects in the shrubbery, or at the rear of the hardy border. 25c.

BOLTONIA

(False Chamomile)

110. ASTEROIDES. Large, single, aster-like flowers, blooming during the summer and autumn months, completely covering the plants and producing a very showy effect. 25c.

111. LATISQUAMA. A pink form of the above. 25c.

CAMPANULA, OR BELLFLOWER

113. CARPATICA (Carpathian Harebell). A pretty dwarf species, with blue, bell-shaped flowers an inch in diameter; blooms all summer. 25c.

114. CARPATICA ALBA. Pure white. 25c.

115. GLOMERATA superba. Large clusters of bright blue bells. 1 to 2 feet. 30c.

116. LATIFOLIA macrantha. Large, purplish blue flowers. 3 feet. May and June. 25c.

119. MEDIUM (Canterbury Bells). One of the most popular. Blue, white, and rose; biennial. 25c.

122. PERSICIFOLIA (Peach Bells). One of the most valuable hardy perennials. Handsome spikes of blue-and-white saucer-shaped flowers. 2 feet. June and July. 25c.

124. PYRAMIDALIS (Chimney Bellflower). Forms a perfect pyramid 4 to 6 feet high, crowded with large blue flowers. 25c.

128. ROTUNDIFOLIA (Blue Bells of Scotland). A pretty variety which will adapt itself to almost any location. 25c.

130. PUNCTATA. A distinct sort, with white, spotted purplish rose, nodding, bell-shaped flowers in May and June. 1 foot. 25c.

CENTAUREA

Perennial Cornflower)

Fine plants of easy culture for a sunny situation in the border or rockery, and fine for cutting. Bloom in July and August.

140. DEALBATA. Very showy, large, rose-colored flowers. 25c.

141. MACROCEPHALA. Bright golden yellow flowers; July and August. 3 feet. 30c.

142. MONTANA. Large, violet-blue flowers. 2 feet. 25c.

CERASTIUM

145. TOMENTOSUM (Snow-in-Summer). A low-growing plant having silvery white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rock or border purposes. 25c.

CHELONE

148. GLABRA alba. Terminal spikes producing creamy white flowers. Thrives best in partial shade, and moist or wet situation. 2 feet. 30c.

149. LYONII. Rosy purple flowers. .30c

CHRYSANTHEMUM

150. ARCTICUM (Arctic Daisy). Among fall-flowering perennials this is a perfect gem. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of pretty, dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of flower-stems appear, terminated by pure white daisies, 2 inches or more in diameter, the whole being hardly mor than 18 inches high. Its bloomnig period is late September and October. This is one of the rather few really dwarf, fall-flowering perennials, and thus fills an urgent want, most fall-flowering perennials being tall. 35c.

MAXIMUM

151. KING EDWARD VII. Immense flowers and vigorous growth. 25c.

152. ULIGINOSUM (Syn. Pyrethrum). Giant daisy, grows 3to 4 feet high, covered with daisy-like flowers from Junt to September. 30c.

See Page 21 for Canadian Field Grown Roses

Hardy Chrysanthemums

In the dull November days, when every other flower in the garden has succumbed to the frost, the hardy Chrysanthemums hold full sway, with a wealth of rich, oriental coloring unaffected by ordinary freezing. Their subdued, sombre shades of yellow, mahogany, bronzy red and brown, lightened by their pure whites and soft pinks, have all the soft, rich coloring of an old tapestry; the last grand finale as the color symphony of the garden ends under a mantle of snow. We have discarded the very late varieties, our list containing only such as can be bloomed in normal seasons out-of-doors.

156. Fine named varieties in assortment. 30 cents each.

CIMICIFUGA

(Snakeroot)

180. RACEMOSA. Long, slender, pure white spikes and suitable for shady places. 35c.

CLEMATIS

184. DAVIDIANA (The Shrubby Clematis). Forms dense bushes 2 to 3 feet high, covered with tubular bell-shaped flowers of soft blue, nearly all summer. 35c.

185. INTEGRIFOLIA DURANDII 3-0. Beautiful border variety, with deep violet flowers. New. $1.00 each.

186. RECTA. Pure white flowers in large showy clusters. Hardy in any part of Canada. 35c.

CONVALLARIA

(Lily of the Valley)

188. MAJALIS. Familiar to everyone. Extra heavy large clumps for immediate effect. 35c.

COREOPSIS

190. LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. 2 to 3 feet, with golden yellow flowers and centre disc of dark brown. Fine for cutting. 25c.

Delphinium

Perennial Larkspur

These beautiful perennials are certainly among the most showy of all the border plants. Their culture is easy and they are very hardy. The blooming season is long and the tall spikes are the very sentinels in a distinctive garden. The characteristic color is blue, a color of which we have too little in flowers. They vary from the clearest azure to the depths of purple and sapphire. The individual flowers are relieved by having eyes of white or yellow making wonderful contrasts and combinations. Delphiniums will thrive in any type of soil that is fairly rich and desire a plentiful supply of moisture in the blooming season. Planted three and four feet apart they will give three months' succession of bloom. The race has been wonderfully improved in late years and the stock we offer are seedlings from a select strain of gold medal hybride. Planting may be done in the fall or early spring. The one enemy of this plant is the white grub, which attacks the crowns of the plant. Coal ashes sifted over the plants in the fall will prevent the ravages of this grub.

194. DOUGLAS GARDENS GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS. In the most beautiful colors. 25c.

DIANTHUS

(Hardy Pinks)

210. BARBATUS (Sweet William). An old favorite, which keeps up a succession of blossom. In mixed colors. 25c.

214. PLUMARIUS (Garden Pink). This charming plant, so well known in the old-fashioned gardens comes in white and a soft hade of pink. Splendid plant for the rock arden, though succeeding well in any posi-ion. 25c.

DICENTRA

((Bleeding Heart)

220. SPECTABILIS. Long racemes of graceful heart-shaped flowers. Fall delivery only. Height 2 feet. 30c.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

Dignified and old time favorites, very stately and worthy of a place in the choicest of gardens. Tall spires of inflated bell-shaped flowers beautifully spotted. A splendid background plant which thrives in a semi-shaded position as well as in the open air.

224. GLOXINEAFLORA. Spotted varieties in shades of white, rose, and purple mixed sorts. 25c.

225. GRANDIFLORA. Showy spikes of pale yellow flowers. 30c.

ERYNGIUM (Sea Holly)

Finely cut, spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of flowers of a beautiful steel-blue. Very decorative in the hardy border, and useful for dry bouquets in winter.

228. AMETHYSTINUM (Syn. Oliverianum). The true blue Thistle, with amethyst stems and bracts. 30c.

Chrysanthemums Are Best Planted During Early Spring

Eremurus Robustus

Eeremurus

(Kings Spear or Foxtail Lily)

A magnificent group of hardy plants of noble aspect, growing well in any ordinary border; they make very early growth in spring, and it is therefore advisable to give slight protection after the snow is off the ground from late frosts. They delight in a good loamy soil and a clump of these magnificent plants when well established is a glorious sight.

230. HIMALAICUS. This species from the Himalayas is the hardiest and attains a height of from 5 to 8 feet. It bears dense spikes of snow white flowers, with golden anthers and the spike attains a length of two feet. Flowering in May to June. $3.00.

232. ROBUSTUS. Beautiful species producing spikes of flesh colored flowers in May or June and attaining a height of 6 feet. $3.00.

Hardy Ferns

Valuable for planting in shady, moist situations and under trees where blooming plants will not thrive. As a rule they should be grown in a moist, shady and protected place, in a soil composed of rich loam and leaf mold. Adiantums and Scolopendriums grow about a foot in height. The Osmundas are very large, vigorous-growing species, with highly ornamental foliage, requiring a deeply dug, well-enriched soil, where they may be grown in shade or full sunlight. In wet swamps they grow to great size, sometimes attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet.

233. ADIANTUM Pedatum (Hardy Maidenhair Fern). 25 c.

234. ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Chrismas Fern). An evergreen variety with deep green fronds about a foot high. 25c.

235. ASPIDIUM Filix-mas (Male Fern). A rare evergreen type, growing about 2 feet high in rich soil. 25c.

236. ASPIDIUM spinulosum. Another evergreen variety growing 18 to 24 inches high. 25c.

237. ASPLENIUM angustifolium. A charming Fern with light green, graceful fronds 1 to 3 feet high. 25c.

238. ASPLENIUM Filix-foemina. A large, handsome Fern with finely cut foliage about 2 to 3 feet high. 25c.

239. DICKSONIA punctilobula. A variety which will grow in sun or shade, growing about 18 inches high. Where masses of Ferns are desired, this variety cannot be surpassed. 25c.

240. ONOCLEA struthiopeteris (Ostrich Fern). A very handsome variety which resembles a palm, growing from 2 to 4 feet high. A very good Fern for growing as a background for smaller varieties. 35c.

241. OSMUNDA cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). 25c.

242. OMUNDA regalis (Royal Fern). 25c.

243. OSMUNDA claytoniana. A beautiful Fern reaching a height of 2 to 3 feet. Does well in rather dry shady places. 30c.

244. SCOLOPENDRIUM VULGARE. A Fern that once seen is always admired, although scarce in Canada. Simple fronds 6 to 12 inches high and succeeding well in the rockery with a soil of leaf mold. Easily cultivated. 30c.

Funkia

(Plaintain Lily)

250. CORDIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Large white flowers in August. 30c each.

Gaillardia

(Blanket Flower)

One of the most satisfactory hardy plants. In beds and masses they produce a gorgeous effect, blooming in constant succession all summer. They are also splendid for cutting, lasting a long time in water. The large, brown centre is surrounded with scarlet or crimson rings, with an outer border of orange or yellow. One of the few perrenials that are always in bloom.

254. GRANDIFLORA. A fine, -large flowering strain; mixed shades. 25c.

Galega

(Goat's Rue)

256. OFFICINALIS alba. Pure white. 25c.

Geum

(Avens)

Attractive plants for the border or rockery, blooming from May to July.

258. COCCINEUM, Mrs. Bradshow (Chilense). A splendid new variety, with large double flowers of a fiery red, blooming nearly all summer. Peculiarly attractive. 18 inches. 25c.

Ornamental Grasses

Much used for planting as single specimens on the lawn or in groups and beds. Nothing gives a finer effect than strong clumps of these Grasses well placed.

260. ERIANTHUS ravennae (Hardy Pampas Grass). Forms large clumps of very long, narrow leaves, gracefully recurving like a beautiful fountain of green, from which rise tall flower-spikes to a height of 12 feet, bearing large, Pampas-like plumes. As a single specimen there is nothing finer. 50c.

261. EULALIA japonica variegata. Very ornamental variety. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. 5 feet. 50c.

262. EULALIA zebrina. Very long blades, with broad yellow band across the leaves. Forms an effective adornment to the lawn. 7 feet. 50c.

Gunnera

(Chilian Rhubarb)

The most striking of all hardy perennial foliage plants. Very rich, deep, mellow soil is indispensable. Exposure to the sun is advisable, but they should be sheltered from severe winds, and should never suffer for the want of water. They require ample protection in winter.

270. SCABRA. A variety growing about 5 feet high by 10 to 15 feet in diameter. $1.00 each.

Gypsophila

274. PANICULATA (Baby's Breath). July and August. Cloud-like sprays of minute white flowers; fine for use in bouquets in combination with bright-colored flowers. One of the most beautiful flowers. 20c.

275. REPENS. A beautiful trailing plant for the rockery, with clouds of small white or pink flowers in July and August. 25c.

Helenium

(Sneezewort)

Handsome plants, allied to the sunflowers. Of the easiest culture, forming dense masses of blooms in late summer and autumn.

278. AUTUMNALE superbum. Broad heads of deep golden yellow flowers in late summer. Grows 5 to 6 feet high. 25c.

279. GRANDICEPHALUM striatum. Large branching heads of flowers; deep orange, striped with crimson. 3 feet. July and August. 25c.

280. HOOPESII. Large; orange-yellow; begins to flower in June and continues all summer. 2 feet. 25c.

282. PUMILUM magnificum. Dense heads of golden yellow blossoms in autumn. 18 inches. 25c.

284. RIVERTON BEAUTY. Pure lemon-yellow, with large disc of purplish black. 30c.

285. RIVERTON GEM. New. Old-gold suffused with bright terra-cotta, changing to wallflower-red. August to October. 30c.

Helianthemum

Beautiful, low-growing evergreen plants, which form broad clumps and produce a mass of flowers from July to September. Especially suitable for rock and border planting. 286. Mixed colors. 35c.

Hardy Fern (See Page 5)

We Stock Only the Finest Varieties of Conifers

Helianthus

288. MULTIFLORUS MAXIMUS. Produces large single golden-yellow flowers that reach a diameter of 6 to 8 inches, with a height of 5 to 6 feet. July and August. 25c.

289. MULTIFLORUS MAXIMUS FL. PL. Double Dahlia-like flowers. 25c.

Hemorocallis

294. AURANTIACA. A new species of recent introduction, with very large, deep orange flowers, shaded brown. 2 feet. July. 25c.

295. FLAVA. Lemon Lily. Sweet-scented, clear, full yellow. 2½ feet. Flowers in June. 40c.

298. GOLD DUST. Large, rich, clear, yellow flowers. June. 1½ feet. 35c.

299. KWANSO flore-pleno. Double Orange Lily. Double flowers of great substance, remaining longer in bloom than any other variety; deep orange, shaded crimson. 4 feet. June and July. 50c.

302. MIDDENDORFII. Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers in May and June; very fragrant; fine for cutting. 1½ feet. 30c.

303. THUNBERGII. Much like Flava, but flowers in July, a month later, and 6 to 10 inches of the upper portion of the flower scapes are thickened and flattened. 30c.

Heuchera

(Alum Root)

306. SANGUINEA. One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. Forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped, crenate leaves from which spring numerous slender scapes a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute, bright red flowers, giving a delicate, airy effect. 35c.

307. BRIZOIDES gracillima. New and beautiful hybrids; bright rose. 35c.

Hibiscus

(Mallow)

A very showy plant for any position, but succeeds especially well in damp places. Very large, single, hollyhock-like flowers produced during the entire summer.

310. NEW GIANT-FLOWERING (Mallow Marvels). Wonderfully improved new varieties, with the richest colors and enormous flowers frequently 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Thrive in dry or wet ground. Perfectly hardy. Mixed Seedlings. 30c.

Hollyhocks

No hardy garden is complete without these stately plants. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet, produce a bold effect that cannot be secured in any other way, when mingled among the shrubs, in the background of the hardy border or in specimen clumps. Universal favorites everywhere.

312. SINGLE AND DOUBLE. In separate colors. White, Rose, Crimson, Yellow, etc. 25c each.

Iberis

(Perennial Candytuft)

Desirable dwarf plants with evergreen foliage. 10 to 12 inches. Bearing dense heads of flowers in the spring.

314. GIBRALTARICA. Beautiful bluish white flowers, borne in large trusses. 25c.

316. SEMPERVIRENS. Pure white. Admirable for the rock garden. 25c.

Tall Bearded Irises (*Pogoniris*)

Iris Germanica (German Iris, or Fleur-de-lis)

These are all sun-lovers, and delight in a warm, well-drained situation, where the surface-creeping rhizomes can get a good baking in summer. They will trive in almost any soil or situation except a wet one, which causes the rhizomes rapidly to decay. This is the group best known and most commonly cultivated. The flowers are the true fleur-de-lis, and they are well called the "orchids of the garden," for they fairly outrival the orchids in delicacy of structure and wide range of coloring, including rich yellows, soft blues, intense purples and claret-reds, beautiful bronzes and pure whites, in every conceivable combination.

This section includes the early-flowering dwarf kinds, and all the many varieties and species usually grouped under the head "Germanica." The true Germanica has but few varieties; they flower in May, and are represented by the old-fashioned "flags" so commonly seen. The other species classed under this head are Amoena, Neglecta, Pallida, Plicata, Squalens, Variegata and others, with their many hybrid forms and all their wonderful combinations of iridescent color. Many of them are delicately fragrant, and all have prominent yellow or orange beards.

CULURE.—A dry, sunny location suits them best. In wet places they are liable to decay. They may be planted in early spring, but the most favorable time is during August and

September, the earlier the better, as that is their dormant season, after which they make a root-growth, becoming established before winter; although planting may be done at any time until the ground freezes, if the precaution is taken to give them a slight covering of an inch of loose straw or litter merely to prevent their being heaved out of the ground by thawing. Nearly all Irises may be divided and replanted successfully immediately after flowering, if the roots are not allowed to become dry.

S. Means standards of upright petals.

F. Means falls or drooping petals.

New Iris of Recent Introduction

320. IRIS KING. S. clear lemon-yellow; F. rich maroon, bordered yellow. A beautiful new Iris obtaine dby crossing Maori King with I. Pallida, combining the brilliant colors of the former with the large flowers and tall growth of the latter. 50c.

324. PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. S. sulphur-yellow; F. rich plum, bordered cream.. 50c.

328. RHEIN NIXE. S. pure white; F. deep violet-blue, with a white edge. 75c.

332. WYOMISSING. 1909. S. creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. 75c.

Iris Germanica

(May Flowering)

340. AMAS (syn. Macrantha). A handsome, giant-flowered form from Asia Minor. S. rich blue; F. violet. 2 ft. 35c.

346. PURPLE KING. Full purple; very effective. One of the older sorts which has proved to be satisfactory in every collection on account of color and habit of growth. 2 ft. 35c.

Iris Germanica

(Pallida Section)

The Pallida varieties are all tall, strong growers, with very wide foliage, highly ornamental at all times. They have the largest flowers of all, and are very sweet-scented, with the fragrance of orange blossoms. Very handsome shades of blue, lavender and purple.

350. JUNIATA. S. and F. clear blue, deeper than Dalmatice. Large fragrant flowers. The tallest of the bearded Irises, with unusaully long drooping foliage. 50c.

354. LOHENGRIN. (Pall.) S. and F. uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose; very large. 50c.

358. MANDRALISCAE. Rich lavender-purple; large and handsome; very early. 40 in. 25c.

362. PALLIDA DALMATICA. S. fine lavender; F. clear deep lavender; flowers very large, extra fine. A superb variety for planting in masses, and for cut-flowers. The true variety is very scarce. 40 in. 45c.

Iris Germanica

(Variegata Section)

The Standards in this section are of various shades of yellow.

340. AUREA (syn. Californica). S. and F. rich chrome-yellow. Large flowers of perfect form. The finest pure yellow. 2ft. 35c.

374. MAORI KING. S. rich golden yellow; F. velvety crimson, margined gold. The most brilliant Iris in this section. 18 in. 35c.

Iris Germanica

(Amoena Section)

In this section the Standards are white; the Falls of various colors are described.

380. MRS. H. DARWIN. Pure white, falls slightly reticulated violet at the base; very beautiful and free-flowering. 2ft. Early. 25c.

Iris Germanica

(Neglecta Section)

The Standards in this section range from lavender to purple.

390. FREDERICK. S. pale lavender; F. lavender, barred with brown; very free. One of the most effective for massing. 40c.

396. OTHELLO (syn. Sappho, Neg.). S. rich blue; F. deep, dark velvety purple; very tall and handsome. 30 in. 25c.

Iris Germanica

(Plicata Section)

The flowers all have a beautifully colored frill-like margin on a white ground.

400. ELIZABETH. S. white, heavily shaded lilac; F. white, shaded violet at the margin; large flower. 2 ft. 50c.

406. MADAME CHEREAU. White, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue. 32 in. One of the most beautiful. 25c.

Iris Germanica

(Squalens Section)

The standards are of clouded shades of copper, bronze and fawn.

410. JACQUESIANA (syns. Caroline de Sansel and Conscience). S. bright coppery crimson; F. rich maroon; distinct and beautiful. 30 in. Scarce. 50c.

415. MADAME BLANCHE PION. New. S. Soft bronzy yellow; F. standing at right angles, lavender-blue, with silver-shaded margin; extra fine. 25c.

Intermediate Irises

Handsom new hybrids, the result of crosses between the Tall Bearded Irises and the various Crimean Hybrids, resulting in an intermediate race of medium height. Very large flowers, blooming in May and filling the gap between the early-flowering dwarfs and the later German Irises. They are all hardy, vigorous growers, freely producing their large, finely colored flowers.

420. DOROTHEA. Milky white, tinged lilac. 35c.

424. HALFDAN. Creamy white; large flowers of good substance. 35c.

424. HELGE. Lemon-yellow, pearly shading. 35c.

432. INGEBORG. Pure white; very large flowers of handsome form. 50c.

434. WALHALLA. S. lavender; F. wine-red. 35c.

Dwarf Bearded Irises

New Crimean Alpine Hybrids, Pumila, and Various Dwarf Species

Flowering in March and April

These lovely dwarf Irises are very valuable for planting in groups, in front of the taller varieties, in the border, and for use as edging. Blooming season, April and May.

The Hybrid Crimean Irises are crosses between the Pumila and other dwarf varieties, and the **Iris germanica.**

440. CYANEA. S. rich bright blue; F. dark satiny blue; large and handsome. 30c.

444. PUMILA HYBRIDA, Schneecuppe (Snow Cup). A fine, new, large-flowering white variety. F. slightly reticulated yellow at the mase. 50c.

BEARDLESS IRIS

460. MONSPUR. Handsome new hybrids, raised by Professor Foster. They are all strong growers, with flowers of various shades of blue, producing, when massed a glorious shimmering effect of violet-blue. 4ft. Mixed seedlings. 35c.

468. OCHROLEUCA (syn. Orientalis gigantea). The Gold-banded Iris; grows some 5 feet in height, with handsome, strong foliage, producing large flowers of ivory whiteness, with an orange-yellow blotch at the base of the falls. June and July. 35c.

474. PSEUDO-ACORUS (Common Yellow Water-Flag). Bright yellow. This and the Versicolor varieties ahe the only Irises that may be safely planted where water habitually stands. 3ft. May and June. 25c.

480. SIBIRICA, George Wallace. Azure-blue; F. marked white. Extra fine. 3ft. 35c.

JAPANESE IRIS

A very important group of hardy Iris, quite distinct from any other. They are of strong vigorous growth with large single, double and semi-double flowers beautifully colored. Well adapted for damp sunny locations in loam or sandy soil. Blossoming through the summer.

494. Mixed Japanese varieties from the best collections . 20c.

Pallida Dalmatica (See Page 8)

Come and See Our Complete Stock During Flowering Season

Lathyrus

(Everlasting Pea)

512. LATIFOLIUS. A beautiful climbing perennial with large sweet pea blossoms of bright red produced on long stems abundantly. 25c.

514. LATIFOLIUS ALBUS. White form of above. 30c.

Lavandula

(Lavender)

520. VERA. An ancient garden favorite because of its wonderful scent. Beuatiful fragrant blue flowers in July and August. 18 inches. 30c.

Liatris

(Blazing Star)

Striking plants for the hardy border, with tall rocket like spikes of rosy purple flowers. 4 to 5 feet high, succeeding in any position.

524. PYCNOSTACHYS. Desirable plant with pale purple flowers in August to October. 25c.

Linum

(Flax

528. PERENNE. (Perennial flax). A desirable plant for the border or rockery, with large clear blue flowers. 1 1-2 feet. 25c.

Lobelia

(Cardinal Flower)

532. SYPHILITICA. 2 feet. Close spikes of showy deep blue flowers August and September. Very desirable for planting along the edge of water. 25c.

Lupinus

(Lupins)

The Lupins produce beautiful long spikes of pea shaped flowers a foot long on stems three feet high. They are perfectly hardy, but need plenty of water. Blossoming June to September.

536. POLYPHYLLUS. Clear blue. 25c.

537. POLYPHYLLUS ALBUS. White. 25c.

538. POLYPHYLLUS ROSEUS. A splened new variety with flowers of a beautifully shaded rose. 30c.

Lychnis

(Maltese Cross)

540. CHALCEDONICA. 2 to 3 feet. An old and valued plant with terminal heads of orange-scarlet flowers. June to August. 25c.

542. HAAGEANA. June to August, very showy in varying shades of orange-red scarlet or crimson with very large individual flowers. 1 foot. 30c.

Lythrum

543. Roseum superbum. A strong-growing plant 3 to 4 feet high, thriving in almost any location, producing long spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to September. 35c.

Monarda

(Oswego Tea)

544. DIDYMA (Bee Balm). 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 feet. Blooming from June to September with showy heads of brilliant scarlet flowers in rich profusion. Very effective. 25c.

Myosotis

(Forget-me-not)

A well-known favorite, suitable for edges or the rockery in any position, also thriving in damp situations.

548. PALUSTRIS. The true perpetual blue Forget-me-not. Dark blue flowers, with yellow throat. 25c.

Oenothera

(Evening Primrose)

Elegant for a sunny position in the border or on the rockery, blooming all summer.

552. FRUTICOSA YOUNGII. 1 1-2 feet. A strong large leafed plant with shiny foliage and bright lemon-yellow flowers. 25c.

Papaver

558. ALPINUM. Beautiful dwarf poppies that are excellent for the rock garden and are covered in the blossoming season with numbers of clear yellow flowers. 25c.

Oriental Poppies

Papaver Orientale

For dazzling, barbaric splendor, the Oriental Poppies are unrivaled. Standing out in bold relief against a background of green, they command instant attention, and a mass of them in bloom is a sight never to be forgotten. The prevailing color is a vivid orange-scarlet, with large black blotchers at the base of the petals, and a mass of bluish black stamens in the heart of the cup-shaped flowers, which are sometimes 8 inches in diameter.

Many new hybrid varieties have been introduced in various colors. They are very hardy and, once established, are one of the most permanent features of the garden. They

thrive in any good garden soil. The one important thing to observe is to transplant them during their dormant season, which is August and September, at which time they are easily handled, and may be shipped long distances with perfect safety. After September they start into active growth again, preparatory to next season's bloom, and should not be disturbed.

If the flowers are cut in the early morning, or at evening, as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed, they will last a long time in water. This trait makes them valuable in decorative work where strong color effects are desired,

560. LADY ROSCOE. Beautiful, bright salmon pink, which gives the flower a most striking appearance, 30c

562. MAHONOY. Deep mahogany-maroon; a color rarely found in perennials.

546. PERRY'S WHITE. This is the most distinct break in Oriental Poppies that has yet been made, the flowers being of a pure satiny white with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of eac hpetal. A valuable addition to the Poppies, 30c.

566. ROYAL SCARLET. Very brilliant scarlet, with black blotches, 3 feet, 30c.

Peonies

Value of Peonies—A glance through the various catalogues of today will reveal the fact that varieties which were among the earlier introductions are still among the rarest and highest-priced kinds. The Peony can only be multiplied slowly, by division of the old clumps, and the demand for the choicer kinds has always been greater than the supply.

It can be readily understood, then, why **a collection of fine Peonies constitutes a most valuable asset,** steadily increasing in value from year to year.

For outdoor planting they may be effectively used in almost every conceiveable location, as single clumps or large beds on the lawn, in long rows bordering drives, walks, and division lines, or in producing broad landscape effects in the open fields—thriving everywhere, either in open sun or light shade, excepting only such places where water is accustomed to stand.

Time to Plant—Peonies may be planted with perfect safety any time from the middle of August till the ground freezes in the fall, and in the early spring until growth has advanced too far. **September and October is the best time,** as they make a root-growth before winter, and bloom the following spring, thereby a **whole year is gained,** since late fall and spring plantings will not bloom until a year later.

Our shipping season for Peonies begins September 1 and continues until the ground freezes. Spring shipments begin about March 25 and continue through the month of April. Spring orders received after growth is advanced too far will be held until September.

Caution—After being transplanted, Peonies will not produce typical blooms the first season, many fine double varieties throwing single or semi-double flowers, and it is not till the third year that the finest flowers are produced, and the taking of notes and making comparisons in a large collection should not be attempted before then.

Culture—This is so simple that little need be said. They will abundantly repay good care and nourishment, but they resent an over-abundance of fresh manure too near the roots. A division of the clumps at long intervals when they become so crowded as to interfere with freedom of bloom, and the soil kept loose and free from weeds, is all that is necessary. Where grown for cut-flowers, they should not be disturbed oftener than is necessary; where they are grown for the sale of roots, they may be divided every second or third year. **Plant so that the eyes will be from 2 to 3 inches below the surface.**

Price quotations are based on roots grown for one to two years since being divided. Freshly cut divisions are not sent except in case of scarce and rare varieties, or where the size of the existing clumps makes it unavoidable, but in any case, good, strong roots will be sent, which, planted early and given proper care, may reasonably be expected to bloom the following spring. Varieties differ so greatly in habit that the expressions "one-year" and "two-year," or the number of eyes, convey no meaning whatever. A strong root with one eye is often infinitely better than a weak one with many.

FOR IMMERIATE EFFECT standard varieties can usually be supplied in extra heavy three-to-four-year-old clumps at double price. While customers who desire these large clumps may make their own selection of the varieties, it will be well to name a second choice in case the supply of large plants of some kinds should be exhausted; or, where color

effect is the main object, it will be to their advantage to state colors desired and approximate price, leaving the selection fo varieties to us.

Scarce high-priced novelties can be supplied only in ordinary-sized plants.

Our prices are the lowest possible consistent with the fact that we **guarantee** every variety to be absolutely true to name, and send out only plants that have been grown at **DOUGLAS GARDENS.**

EXPLANATION OF AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY DESCRIPTIONS

All of the descriptions in the following list except **those marked** * are abbreviated from the detailed descriptions in the official bulletins of the American Peony Society, in the following order:

Name; originator and date of origin; type of flower; color, with page and number of shade in the color chart; fragrance, if especially pleasing; habit of plant; and season of bloom.

Peonies are classified as follows:

Single. Those with a single row of wide guards, and a centre of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.

Semi-Double. Those with several rows of wide petals, and a centre of stamens and partially transformed petaloids.

Japanese. These have wide guards the same as the singles, but with the stamens and anthers greatly enlarged into narrow, thick petaloids of various colors, tipped with vestiges of yellow; the anthers are without pollen.

Anemone. A step farther in the process of doubling, with the stamens all transformed into short, narrow petals, forming a round cushion in the centre of the flower.

Crown. In this type wide petals are developed in the centre of the flower, forming a high crown, with the narrow short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often the crown and guards are of one color, and the collar another, or of a lighter shade.

Bomb. The next step, in which all the centre petals are uniformly wide, approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped centre without collar or crown.

Semi-Rose. Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide, but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible, or nearly concealed.

Rose. The process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.

Colors. The chart used contains about 360 colors, in about 1,440 shades. Most of the technical names of the colors explain themselves, a few are at variance with the popular conception, and the following comparisons will be of assistance:
Hydrangea-pink is light shell-pink; **pale lilac rose**, a shade deeper; **mauve-rose,** light pink; **violet-rose**, medium-light pink; **mauve,** deep pink, with purple tinge (example, Edulis superba); **Lilac**, pale pink; **solferino-red,** medium-light pink (example, Modeste Guerin; **Tyrian rose**, brilliant red (example, Felix Crousse), **analine-red,** similar to Tyrian rose, with less of a purple tint (example, Henri Demay); **purple-garnet**, dark garnet of a blackish crimson (example, M. Martin Cahuzac); **dark crimson**, contains more purple than garnet. Rose-magneta or carmine-rose, dull purple-lake, and deep carmine-violet are shades of dark crimson as found in Delachei, Pierre Dessert and Edouard Andre.

The figures 1 (155), 2 (155), etc., etc., refer to the number of the color in the chart, the figure outside of the parenthesis indicating the degree of intensity. They are inserted only for the benefit of any who may wish to use them as an aid to the identification of their own varieties.

Fragrance, where not mentioned, is understood to be absent or not especially pleasing.

The abbreviation and figures following the variety name (Cal. 1855) indicate the introducer's name and the year of introduction. The names and their abbreviation are, Anderson (And.), Calot (Cal.), Crousse (Cr.), Delache (Del.), Dessert & Mechin (D. & M.), Dessert (Des.), Donkalaer (Don.), Foulard (Fo.), Gombault (Gom.), Guerin (Gr.), Hollis (Hol.), Kelway (Kel.), Lemoine (Lem.), Mechin (Mech.), Miellez (Miel.), Parmentier (Par.), Richardson (Rich.), Rosenfield (Ros.), Verdier (Verd.), Verhille (Ver.), Whitley (Whit.), Wallace (Wal.).

Peonies

(General Collection)

600. ACHILLE. (Cal. 1855). Large, medium, compact, rose type; shell pink, fading to lilac white. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Early mid-season. 50c.

602. ALICE DE JULVECOURT. (Pele 1857). Syn. Triumphans Gandevensis. Medium sized, compact globular crown, guards and centre lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson, collar cream. Fragrant. Medium tall and free. Good. 75c.

604. ALEXANDER DUMAS. (Gr. 1862). Medium size, light violet rose, 1 (154) crown. Creamy white collar of narrow petals, mingled with the white centre petals. Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Early mid-season. Good cut flower variety. 50c.

606. AGNES MARY KELWAY. Large, crown. Guards and crown deep violet-rose, 3(154), with a cream-white collor. Fragrance X. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Early mid-season. Very good. 75c.

608. ALBATRE. (Cr. 1885). Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, shaded ivory, wide centre petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute line of carmine. Fragrance X. Very strong, vigorous, tall grower, very free bloomer. Midseason. Unsurpassed by any other white Peony in our list. $1.

610. ALSACE-LORRAINE. (Lem. 1906). Very large flat, semi-rose type. Petals arranged like a water-lily. Cream-white, 1(10), deepening to pale yellow, distinct and beautiful. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Late. Extra. $5.

612. AUGUSTE VILLAUME. (Cr. 1895). Extra-large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark violet-rose, 4(154). Tall, strong grower. Late. Good. $1.50.

614. AURORE. (Des. 1904). Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, 1(7), collar lighter, centre flecked with crimson; stamens prominent. Medium tall, compact. Late. Good. $2.

616. BARONESS SCHROEDER. Very large, globular, rose type. Flesh-white fading to milk-white. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong growth, very free bloomer. One of the finest Peonies grown. Midseason. $2.00

618. BUNCH OF PERFUME. Very large, medium compact, rose type. Light Tyrian rose, 1(155), with silvery border. Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Extra good. Late midseason. $1.50.

620. CONSTANT DEVRED. (Cal. 1868). Very large, full, rose type. Dark rose-carmine. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong, erect stems. Very late. One of the best late, brilliant red varieties. $2.00.

622. COURONNE D'OR. (Cal. 1872). Large, flat, semi-rose type. Pure white, with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of centre petals tipped carmine. Medium, tall, splendid grower, free bloomer. Late. One of the best white varieties. 75c.

624. DELACHEI. (Del. 1856). Large, medium compact, rose type. Violet-crimson, 4(168), slightly tipped silver. Strong, erect, medium height, very free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra good for garden or commercial plantings. 75c.

626. DELICATISSIMA. (Unknown). Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), carpels greenish yellow and very hairy, stigmas creamy white. Fragrant. Very strong, tall grower, fine habit and free bloomer. Extra good keeper and shipper. Midseason. 50c.

628. DR. BRETONNEAU (Syn. Lady Bramwell). (Verd, 1854). Medium to large, pale lilac-rose, 1(178), bomb. Centre tipped cream-white, occasionally flecked crimson. Fragrant. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, splendid keeper. Early midseason. Extra-good commercial variety. 50c.

630. DR. BRETONNEAU. (Gr. 1850). Large, compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac, centre milk-white, shaded amber. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Midseason. Extra commercial variety. 50c.

632. DUC DE WELLINGTON. (Cal. 1859). Large, bomb, with white guards and sulphur centre. Frangrace XX.. Medium tall, vigorous grower; free bloomer. Late. 50c.

634. DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. (Cal. 1856). Medium size. Pure white crown, sulphur-white collar, no crimson flecks. Fragrant. Vigorous grower, medium height, very free bloomer. Early. Extra-good commercial variety, two days later than Festiva maxima. Distinct from Duchesse de Nemours (Gr.), which is a clear violet, lilac centre, and is generally confused with Edulis superba. 60c.

636. EDULIS SUPERBA. (Lemon 1824.) Large, loose, flat crown. Bright mauve-pink, 2(181); collar mixed with narrow lilac 1(176). Fragrance XXX. Early. Strong, upright; free bloomer. 50c.

638. EUCHARIS. (Lem.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Creamy white 1(10). Fragrance XXX. Medium tall, compact habit. Late. Extra good, $6.

640. EUGENE VERDIER. (Cal. 1864). Very large, compact, typical rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink 1(132), outer guard petals lilac-white. Fragrant. Very erect, rather dwarf habit, with extra-strong stems, free bloomer. Late. This variety has been greatly confused with Eugenie Verdier and L'Indispensable. It is, however, entirely distinct; its very coarse, light green foliage and heavy stem alone distinguish it from any other variety. $1.50.

642. EUGENIE VERDIER. (Cal. 1864) Large, medium compact, flat, semi-rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink), 1(132), collar lighter centre deeper, flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, medium, erect, free bloomers. Midseason. Very distinct from Eugene Verdier, with which it is often confused. Extra fine variety, $1.50.

644. FAUST. (Miel. 1855.) Medium size, globular, crown. Guard petals and crown hydrangea-pink, fading to lilac-white, 1(132) collar of narrow sulphur-white petals. Habit medium. Midseason, 50c.

646. FELIX CROUSSE. (Cr. 1881.) Large, globular, typical bomb. Brilliant red 3(155). Fragrance X. Strong, vigorous grower, medium height, fee bloomer. One of the best red varieties. 75c.

648. FESTIVA MAXIMA. (Miel. 1851.) Very large, globular, rose type. Pure white centre, prominently flecked crimson; outer petals sometimes faint lilac-white on first opening. Very tall, strong, vigorous grower. Early. The most popular white variety for cut-flowers. 50c.

650. FESTIVA. (Don. 1838). Large, full, double, rose type. Creamy white with crimson spots in the centre. Fragrance XX. Dwarf grower; late bloomer. Often sold as Festiva maxima, and sometimes as Edulis alba. 75c.

652. GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA. (Lemon 1824). Large, globular, rose type. Guards milk-white, slight collar cream-white, but petals of all sizes, intermingled on first opening, delicately shaded salmon. Fragrance XX. Medium height, very early. Thought one of the oldest varieties, it ranks among the best, and the true stock is scarce. $1.50.

654. GLOIRE DE CHAS. Gombault. (Gom. 1866.) Medium size, deep, globular crown. Guards and crown light rose, (128); collar of narrow cream-white petals; widening toward the centre. Very long, strong stems; free bloomer. Midseason. Considered an extra-good Peony for all uses. $1.

656. HUMEI. (And. 1810) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Cherry-pink, with silver tips. Cinnamon fragrance. Weak stem. Very late. 50c.

658. KELWAY'S QUEEN. Large, globular, compact, rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, 2(153), centre flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. One of the most beautiful varieties. Late midseason. $15.

660. *LADY BERESFORD. Large flowers of a soft blush-pink shade; delicate and beautiful. Fine habit, strong grower. $3.

662. LAMARTINE. (Cal. 1860.) Syn Gigantea. Very large, rose type. Pale lilac-rose 1(130), centre shaded darker, guards and collar fading to rose-white. Agreeable, spicy fragrance, distinct from any other. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Very attractive. Must not be confused with the new variety of Lemoine's by the same name. $1.50.

664. LA FRANCE. (Lem. 1901.) Very large, very compact, globular, rose type. Uniform rose-white color, 3(8), outer guard petals splashed crimson. Fragrance XX. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Late midseason. Very distinct, delicately colored variety, perfect in type. $10.

666. LA ROSIERE. (Cr. 1888.) Large, flat, medium compact, semi-double. Outer petals pure white, shading to cream-white in the centre, pale green carpets with white stigma. Habit medium. Mid-season. 75c.

668. LA TENDRESSE. (Cr. 1896.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Uniform milk-white, guards slightly splashed and centre flecked with crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong, very free bloomers. Early. Extra good. $1.50.

670. LA TULIPE. (Cal. 1872.) Syn. Multicolor. Very large, flat, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, 1(176), outer guard petals striped crimson. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Late midseason. A good Peony on account of growth and general habit. 75c.

672. *LYDE. Large, compact, light Tyrian rosefi with lighter shadings. Very fragrant. $2.50.

674. MADAME BUCQUET. (Des. 1888.) Large, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform, very dark crimson-amaranth. Fragrance X. Strong, upright, medium height, free bloomer. Very attractive, brilliant variety. Midseason. 75c.

676. MADAME CALOT. (Miel. 1856). Very large, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), centre shaded darker; collar tinted silver. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Early. 75c.

678. MADAME DE VERNEVILLE. (Cr. 1885). Large, very full, bomb. Pure white, centre bluish when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine flecks. Fragrance X. Medium height, extra-free bloomer. Extra good. 75c.

680. MADAME DUCEL. (Mech. 1880). Large, globular, typical bomb. Light mauve-rose, 1(153), with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Strong grower, medium height, very free. Extra. 75c.

682. MADAME EMILE GALLE. (Cr. 1881). Large, compact, flat, rose type. Deep lilac-white, 2(7), changing to milk-white in the centre. Medium tall, strong, free bloomer, late. Extra good. 75c.

684. MADAME EMILE LEMOINE. (Lem. 1899). Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white. Medium height, spreading habit, medium bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. $2.00.

686. MADAME HUTIN. (Cr. 1892). Medium large, medium compact, semi-rose type. Very bright, uniform deep violet-rose, 4(154). The plants are tall, extra strong, upright in habit, and free blooming. Midseason. $2.00.

MARCELLE DESSERT. (Des. 1899). Large, medium compact, high crown. Milk-white, minutely splashed with lilac, centre flecked crimson; very high crown. Fragrance XXX. Habit medium. Midseason. Extra. $5.

690. MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE. Large, compact, flat rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), centre somewhat darker, splashed with crimson; full-double, imbricated flower. Fragrance X. Habit medium, free bloomer. Midseason. $7.50.

692. MARGUERITE GERARD. (Cr. 1892). Large, compact, semi-rose developing into a crown with stamens. Very pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), fading to nearly white, central petal minutely flecked dark carmine. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Late. $1.50.

MARIE JACQUIN. (Verd.) Syns. Bridesmaid (Kel.), and Water-Lily (Barr). Very large, globular, semi-double. Rose-white, fading to lilac-white; wide, incurved petals, showing an open centre filled with yellow stamens like a water-lily. The plant is a strong free bloomer. Midseason. Marie Jacquin is a distinct and beautiful variety; when originally introduced, all the flowers were single, but under skillful cultivation the blooms have gradually become double, until, at the present time, well-established plants occasionally produce full-double flowers that are of great beauty. $1.

696. MARIE LEMOINE. (Cal. 1869). Large, very compact, rose type. Pure white, with cream-white centre, occasional carmine tip. Fragrant. Medium height, extra-strong stem. Very late. Extra-good. 75c.

698. MASTERPIECE. (1895). Syn. Mr. Manning. Medium size, semi-rose type. Brilliant Tyrian rose, 3(155). Fragrant. Tall grower, free bloomer. Very distinct and beautiful variety. Midseason. $1.

699. MATHILDE DE ROSENECK. (Cr. 1883). Very large, globular, rose type, uniform pale lilac rose, 1(178). Very wide petals centre deep carmine. Fragrance XX. Tall strong grower and free bloomer. Late. A distinct and beautiful variety. $1.00.

700. MISS SALWAY. Very large, compact, globular, high crown. Lilac-white, 2(7), collar lighter. Fragrance X. Strong, tall grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra fine $10.

702. MODEL DE PERFECTION. (Cr. 1875.) Syn. Gen. Bedeau. Large, compact, rose type. Guards and collar light violet-rose, 2(154), very wide, high centre petals shaded darker. Fragrant. Medium dwarf, free bloomer. Extra good. Late. $1.

704. MONSIEUR BASTIAN LE PAGE. (Cr. 1885). Very large, globular, typical crown. Uniform pure mauve-pink, with very marked silvery reflex. Fragrance X. Tall, extra strong. Midseason. $2.

705. MONSIEUR CHEVREUL. (Des. 1893). Very large, medium compact, flat rose type. Uniform violet-rose (154). Very strong, tall, medium free. Late. Extra good. $1.

706. MONSIEUR DUPONT. (Cal. 1872). Large, flat, semi-rose type. Milk-white centre splashed crimson, showing stamens. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Similar to Boule de Neige, but later. $1.

707. MONSIEUR JULES ELIE. (Cr. 1888). Very large, medium, compact high crown. Pale lilac-rose, 2(178), collar lighter, shaded amber-yellow at the base. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong growth. Early. Extra. $1.

710. PRIMEVERE. (Lem. 1907.) Large, medium compact, flat, bomb type. Guards creamy white, 1(10), splashed scarlet; centre light sulphur-yellow, 1(20), Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong grower. Midseason. The nearest approach to a yellow Peony in the Chinensis section. $7.

712. *PRINCE DE TALINDYKE. Very glossy, dark purple-crimson; tall grower. Fine late variety. 50c.

714. PRINCE IMPERIAL. (Cal. 1859.) Large, loose, semi-rose type. Amaranth-red (108). Tall grower, medium bloomer. Late midseason. 75c.

716. PRINCESS MAY. Guard petals delicate pink, centre creamy yellow. Fragrance XX. Tall. $1.50.

720. QUEEN VICTORIA. Large, globular, medium loose, low crown. Milk-white guards, tinted flesh, centre cream-white, with crimson spots. Fragrance X. Medium height, strong free bloomer. Midseason. Distinct from Whitleyi, which is usually sold under the name Queen Victoria. $1.

726. SARAH BERNHARDT. Flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, 2(153), silver tip. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free. Late. $4.

728. SOLFATARE. (Cal. 1861.) Large, medium, compact, bomb, developing a crown. Milk- white guards, sulphur collar, fading to sulphur-white. Until the introduction of Primevere the nearest approach to a yellow Peony. Fragrant. Medium height, spreading habit. Midseason. A very distinct and desirable variety. Often sold as Mont Blanc. The true Mont Blanc (Lem.) is a very rare, pure white variety. 75c.

730. SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. (Cal. 1867.) Very large, flat, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(54), silvery reflex, tipped silver. Fragrance X. Spreading habit, free bloomer. Late midseason. $1.

732. THERESE. (Des. 1904.) Very large, medium compact, rose type, developing later a high crown. Violet-rose, changing to lilac-white in the centre. Strong, erect, medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. One of the most desirable varieties. $6.

734. TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE. (Cal. 1865.) Very large, compact, semi-rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), minutely splashed violet- rose, guard petals fading to nearly white. Fragrant. Very strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. $1.

735. TRIOMPHE DU NORD. (Miel. 1850.) Very large, medium, compact, bomb. Light solferino-red, 1(157), with silvery reflex. Fragrance XX. Tall, very free bloomer. Midseason; good for cutting. 75c.

736. UMBELLATAROSEA. (Unknown; reintroduced by Dessert.) Large, informal, rose type. Guards violet-rose, 3(154), shading to an amber-white centre. Strong, upright grower; free bloomer; one of the earliest. Extra for landscape and cutting. 75c.

738. VILLE DE NANCY. (Cal. 1872.) Large, medium compact. Carmine-rose (169), with silver reflex. Tall, very strong, stiff stem, free bloomer. Late. Extra good. $1.

740. WHITLEYI. (Whit. 1808.) Medium size, loose, globular, bomb. Milk-white, guards slightly flecked crimson and tinted pale lilac. Fragrance X. Habit medium, very free bloomer. One of the oldest varieties; much grown for cut-flowers. Early midseason. This variety is generally sold under the name Queen Victoria but it has many other synonyms. 50c.

742. *WIESBADEN. (G. & K. 1911.) A variety that attracts instant attention by the wonderful changing color effects. White-flesh and light rose, intermingled with stamens of gold. Strong, upright growth. Wonderfully free blooming. $8.

Single Peonies

760. DREADNOUGHT. (Barr.) Beautiful crimson variety. $1.50.

766. HECATE. (Barr.) Wonderful shade of pink. $1.50.

770. LA FIANCE. (The Bride.) (Dessert 1902.) Very large, purew hite. Tall vigorous grower and free bloomer. Very early. $2.00.

776. OPHIR. (Barr.) Of a glowing rose color. $1.50.

778. THE MOOR. (Barr.) Medium size Purple-garnet, 4(165). Medium tall, vigorous grower, free bloomer. Rich color, almost as dark as Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Early. $1.

We are constantly adding both old and new varieties to our collection which makes it impossible to keep our list up-to-date, but we welcome inquiries for any variety not listed herewith.

Japanese Peonies

784. AVANTE GARDE. (Wettmannia.) Forms one of the most gorgeous sights to be seen in the garden. Single, but of good substance, literally covered with blooms. Foliage very distinct, light rose. $10.

788. CELESTIAL. (Barr.) Soft rose-pink. Full grower and with a large bloom. $8.

790. LE PRINTEMPS. Creamy white, very fine variety. $5.

794. FRAGRANS. Fine free bloomer. $1.50

796. We carry in stock a very fine collection of Japanese Peonies which have been propagated from varieties imported direct from Yokahama and which are all Canadian grown. These Peonies are remarkable for the color effects obtained and we can recommend them to give the utmost satisfaction although unnamed. Each $2.

Have You Tried Delphinium? See Page 4

Pentstemon

(Beard Tongue)

The perennial varieties are favorite, very showy plants for the border or rockery.

804. BARBATUS Torreyi (syn. Chelone). Long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, from June until August. 3 to 4 feet. 25c.

Physalis

(Chinese Lantern Plant)

808. FRANCHETII. A very decorative plant about 1½ to 2 feet high, bearing many brilliant orange-scarlet seed-vessels or "lanterns" much valued for winter decorations. 30c.

Phloxes

For brilliant, bold color effects in mass during the late summer and autumn, the Hardy Phloxes are indispensable. Without them it would be difficult to maintain the display of dazzling color afforded during July and August, at a time during which there is little else in bloom to be depended upon. Next to the Irises and Peonies, they are the most useful hardy plants we have, filling in, as they do, the gap between the early summer and the fall-blooming plants.

Phlox Decussata

818. COMTE VON HOCHBERG. Very large; dark crimson; the finest of its color, and one of the handsomest of all Phloxes. 25c.

820. EUROPA. A new variety, with very large, perfectly formed, white flowers, with crimson-carmine eye; fine-shaped trusses. 35c.

822. F. G. VON LASSBURG. Very large; fine, white. One of the best. 30c.

824. FRAU ANTOINE BUCHNER. This is undoubtedly the finest pure white Phlox which has as yet been raised. It has a strong habit and produces flowers of an enormous size—often larger than a silver dollar—and perfect form. 30c.

826. HENRI MURGER. Purest white, with deep rose centre; handsome truss. 30c.

828. JEANNE D'ARC (syn. Pearl.) Fine late white. 25c.

829. JULES CAMBON. Carmine-amaranth, large white centre. 30c.

832. L'AIGLON. Very large panicles and flowers; carmine-rose, shading darker toward the centre; extra fine. 30c.

834. MADAME PAUL DUTRIE. Very large flowers; very soft, delicate shade of pink. 30c.

836. RICHARD WALLACE. Pure white, with maroon centre; tall grower. 25c.

838. RIJNSTROOM. New. Immense trusses, with blooms larger than a silver dollar. Beautiful, clear pink. Extra fine. 30c.

839. R. P. STRUTHERS. Bright rosy red, crimson eye; one of the very best. 30c.

842. WIDAR. New. Violet-blue with pure white eye. The flowers are borne in large panicles and are very attractive. 30c.

PHLOX SUFFRUTICOSA

848. MISS LINGARD. White, faint lilac eye; a grand free-flowering variety, and for massing there is no other white Phlox to equal it. 30c.

Phlox Subulata

(Moss or Mountain Pink)

850. SUBULATA ALBA. 20c.

851. SUBULATA LILACINA. 25c.

852. SUBULATA ATROPURPUREA. 25c.

Platycoden

(Balloon Flower)

858. GRANDIFLORA. 18 to 30 inches with large showy deep blue flowers, good for rock garden or border. 30c.

859. GRANDIFLORA ALBA. White, form of the above. 25c.

Polygonatum

(Solomon's Seal)

862. GIGANTEUM. Very ornamental both in foliage and flower; grows 3 feet high and bears pendent, creamy white flowers during May and June. Best suited for partially or wholly shaded positions, but can be grown in the open. 30c.

Primula

(Primrose)

English Primroses are among the finest of all hardy plants, thriving admirably in moist, cool, half-shady situations, and protected in winter by a light covering of dry leaves or meadow hay. They are perfectly hardy, and only require protection from the hot sun. They may be grown in cold-frames, planted out for early spring blooming, and then removed to an out-of-the-way place to make room for later-blooming plants.

864. BEESIANA. Spikes of velvety purple flowers with conspicuous yellow eye. 40c.

866. BULLEYANA. A fine strong species in shades of Buff, Orange and Apricott. New. 40c.

868. DENTICUATA. Round heads of lilac flowers. A gem for the rock garden. 40c.

874. POLYANTHUS. Selected gold-laced varieties. An extra-fine strain, edged and laced with many beautiful combinations of colors. 30c.

878. SIEBODLII (Japanese Primrose). This is one of the showiest and most beautiful varieties grown. The flowers have fringed petals, and are produced freely during April and May. Mixed colors. 50c.

884. VERIS (English Primrose). Large trusses of flowers embracing a wide range of colors. 30c.

Pulmonaria

888. RUBRA. Large funkia-like leaves of dark green with white spots . Very effective. 40c.

Pyrethrum

890. A good old-fashioned perennial resembling colored daisies, blooming in June. They can be supplied in mixed colors, mostly single. 25c.

Rudbeckia
(Coneflower)

896. PURPUREA (Giant Purple Coneflower). Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a very large, brown, cone-shaped centre. Blossoms from July to October. 3 feet. 25c.

Hardy Roses

Planting and After Culture

When to Plant—Dormant plants should be planted in the early spring, which will insure bloom the first season. If the location is not exposed, we would recommend late fall planting, with some winter protection, as advised in instructions under "Protection."

Location—Roses thrive in any rich soil, which is well drained, (they will not thrive in very wet soil). They should always be planted in an open, sunny exposure, giving them all the sunlight possible.

Preparation of Soil—The soil must be well pulverized to a depth of ten to twelve inches, and thoroughly mixed with manure; cow-manure is the best; but well-rotted horse-manure will give good results. It is better to prepare the ground or bed in the fall ready for planting early the following spring.

Planting and Pruning—Before planting the bushes should be pruned somewhat. Most varieties of roses are budded on wild-rose stocks, and should be planted so that the junction of the bud with the stock will be three inches below the level of the soil; firmly tread the earth about the bushes after planting, and thoroughly soak the ground with water, then the following day loosen the top soil of the bed with a rake. We advise a good mulch of coarse strawy-manure about the plants the first season until they are established.

Protection—All Hybrid Roses give better results if protected in the winter. The use of coarse manure, leaves or evergreen boughs, as a light covering about the plants, will accomplish the purpose. This should be removed in the early spring.

Insect Enemies—Rose Beetle—This insect is usually found in the petals and buds of the choicest plants, selecting by preference the light colored varieties and works havoc whenever it appears. Reference should be made to our list of insecticides.

Aphis or Green Fly—This is found on the extreme ends of the shoots and young buds. The aphis increases with enormous rapidity and robs the plant of its vitality by sucking out the sap. It can be exterminted by spraying with tobacco water or kerosene emulsion. For the emulsion use ordinary soap, and make strong soap-suds and add therto one part of kerosene to nineteen parts of the suds. In extreme cases where the aphis has become firmly established, take four ounces of quassia chips and boil ten minutes in a gallon of water; strain and while cooling dissolve in it four ounces of soft soap. To this may be added another gallon or two of water; syringe the plants with this solution, and dip all badly infested shoots in the solution. Pure water should follow the next day to cleanse the shoot.

Slugs—These are usually found on the under side of the leaves, and may be discovered by the skeletonized appearance of the leaf. To destroy them make a solution using one heaping tablespoonful of powdered white hellebore to four gallons of boiling water; after cooling apply with a syringe, or better with a whisk-broom. Push the top of the plant with the left hand, and with the broom dipped in the solution, throw the contents up against the leaves.

Rose Mildew—To prevent mildew dust the plant with powdered sulphur or spray them with Bordeaux mixture. Either of these fungicides kills the mycelium and spores of the fungus.

Frau Karl Druschki

THE WILD ROSE or ROSE SPECIES

900. R. RUGOSA. L.. An upright shrub, attaining 5 to 6 feet in height. Its stout stems are densely beset with prickles; foliage shinning dark green, deeply plicated; not attractive to insects; ffowers single, red, fragrant and produced freely from June to December; fruit bright crimson-scarlet. 75c.

902. R.—ALBA. L. The habit and foliage are similar to the above, but the flowers are pure white, single, and as attractive in the bud as when open; quite fragrant. 75c.

Bedding Roses

Hybrid Tea and Other Continuous Blooming Roses—75 cents each

The Roses in this class are especially valuable for their free and continuous blooming qualities, and more desirable than the June blooming Roses. This class will produce an abundance of bloom from June until October, and we recommend them particularly on this account. They require somewhat more protection in winter than the old hardy varieties. The plants need to be well banked up with earth, with a little covering of loose straw or hay around the plant to keep off the moisture, which should be taken off in the early spring. They should be moderately pruned in the spring by cutting off all the weaker shoots and heading back the stronger ones. They thrive in any fertile garden soil.

904. BABY DOROTHY (Pink Baby Rambler). P. Clear brilliant pink and very freely produced. Vigorous.

906. BABY RAMBLER (Mme. Norbert Levavassuer). P. It is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Glory of Polyanthus. It is as free blooming as the latter and of the same color as the former. It is very vigorous and quite hardy; foliage is of a beautiful deep, glossy green. It flowers in large clusters from June to November; always in bloom.

908 . BESSIE BROWN. H. T. Large, full, double flowers on strong erect stems; color almost pure white, sometime flushed pink; fine form.

910. BETTY. H. T. Flowers ruddy gold; very large and of good form and blooms constantly from June until nipped by frost; very fragrant.

912. DEAN HOLE. H. T. Good grower with silvery carmine flowers; shaded salmon and of perfect shape.

914. EARL OF WARWICK. H.T. Salmon pink, shaded vermilion; large and full, good quality.

915. EDWARD MAWLEY. H.T. Velvety crimson, with large, thick petals and a high centre; carried on good stems.

916. ETOILE DE FRANCE. H.T. Flowers velvety crimson on stiff erect stems; cupped form; fragrant.

920. GENERAL MACARTHUR. H.T. Flowers of large size and rich crimson-scarlet; sweetly scented and produced in great profusion.

922. GENERAL SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSEN. H.T. Deep glowing carmine; vigorous grower and very free flowering; has fine, clean stems for cutting. It is one of the best additions of recent years.

924. GEORGE C. WAUD. H.T. Distinct orange red, with fine scent; large, full and well formed; very profuse; one of the best.

926. GEORGE DICKSON. H.T. Vigorous growth, thick, leathery beech-green foliage, huge blooms, quite five inches across. The color is velvety-black scarlet-crimson, with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips. The flowers have wonderful lasting qualities.

928. GLOIRE DE DIJON. H. T. Combined colors of rose, salmon and yellow; large, full, globular; hardiest of Teas.

930. GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. H. T. Flower is quite double, with the deepest possible shade of crimson-scarlet, approaching crimson-maroon in the older flowers. Its habit of growth makes it one of the finest Bush Roses for outdoor planting, being very free and vigorous, and at the same time keeping well bushed and shapely; blooms freely; nicely colored, with a strong Tea fragrance.

932. JESSIE. P. Flowers in huge clusters of bright cherry-crimson which does not fade. One of the best dwarf bedding roses.

933. JUBILEE. H.T. Flowers deep crimson with shadings of velvety maroon; large and quite fragrant.

936. KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. H.T. Delicate creamy white, deliciously fragrant. As a cut-flower it has few equals, blooming continuously from early spring till fall.

938. KILLARNEY. H.T. An exquisite Hybrid Tea Rose. The bush is strong, sturdy and upright, with beautiful deep, bronzy-green foliage. The color of the flower is deep, brilliant and sparkling shell-pink, of the most exquisite shades; large buds, long and pointed; and blooms profusely throughout the season.

940. LADY HILLINGDON. H.T. A very desirable rose, with deep apricot-yellow long-pointed buds, free flowering and a good grower.

942. LA FRANCE. H.T. Flowers large, silvery peach; buds long; very free flowering. Fragrant.

946. LIBERTY. H.T. Magnifiicently formed flowers; full, deep and double, fragrant and pleasing. Deep crimson scarlet.

948. LOUISE CATHERINE BRESLAU. H.T. A very vigorous grower of robust constitution, and spreading branching habit, and fine glossy green foliage. Large oval-shaped bud of coral tint, shaded with chrome yellow. Cross between an unnamed variety and Soleil d'Or.

950. MADAME ABEL CHATENAY. H.T. Carmine-rose shaded with salmon; very free flowering; flowers well formed; excellent for bedding, good foliage and bushy habit.

952. MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT. H.T. Flowers large, very double; silvery rose; free bloomer.

954. MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT. H.T. A very vigorous grower, quite hardy, of spreading branching habit, with long red thorns, green-bronzed foliage; coral red bud shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet.

956. MADAME RAVARY. H.T. A beautiful orange-yellow of medium size; very desirable.

958. MAMAN COCHET, PINK. T. Flowers large, full, clear carmine-rose, shaded with salmon-yellow. Plant very vigorous and free-flowering.

960. MAMAN COCHET, White. T. Asport from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush.

962. MRS. AARON WARD. H.T. Flowers coppery-orange in open bud, pinkish fawn when fully open.

964. PHARISAER. H.T. Rosy-white, shaded salmon; buds long opening into a large, full and well-formed flower; very floriferous.

966. RAYON D'OR. H.T. Yellow-cadmium, turning to golden-yellow; large, full and globular. Bronze-green and glossy foliage.

968. RICHMOND. H.T. Pure red-scarlet, free-growing and flowering habit.

970. WILLOWMERE. H.T. Light green foliage, long carmine-coral-red bud carried on long stout flower stalks, very large flowers. Coloring of a rich shrimp pink, shaded yellow in the centre and turning to carmine-pink toward the edges of petals.

Hardy June Roses

In this list we have the best varieties of the good old sorts, which are always in demand on account of their hardiness and beautiful bloom, although their period of blooming is short. **Price: Strong field grown plants, 75c each.**

972. ALFRED COLOMB. H.P. Carmine crimson; large, or very large, full; of fine globular form; extremely fragrant; green wood, with occasional pale green thorns; the foliage is large and handsome. The most useful in its class for general cultivation.

974. BARON DE BONSTETTIN. H.P. Velvety maroon, shaded with deep crimson, somewhat lighter in shade than Prince Camille, and rather smaller in size, but with a little more substance.

976. BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. H.P. Light pink, sometimes shaded with rose; large, or very large; cupped form, very symmetrical; without fragrance; wood is short-jointed, thick, light green, armed with occasional light green thorns; one of the hardiest. Beautiful, free-blooming.

978. CLIO. H.P. Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh color, shaded in the centre with rosy pink; growth vigorous; handsome foliage.

980. CRESTED MOSS. M. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew; fragrant.

982. FISHER HOLMES. H.P. May be briefly described as an improved General Jacqueminot; the flowers are fuller and more freely produced. A very valuable sort.

984. FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, or **SNOW QUEEN.** H.P. A pure, paper-white free-flowering, large size; a remarkably handsome plant, with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth; the bloom is perfect in form, on nice long stems, and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy Roses that can compare with this one in form, color and general finish. See illustration.

986. GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. H.P. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant and of excellent hardy habit; forces well. One of the best known and most popular red roses grown.

988. HUGH DICKSON. Brilliant crimson. The plants are strong and thrifty, with healthy dark green foliage. The flowers are of good size and fine form and retain their intensity of color until petals fall. Very fragrant.

990. JOHN HOPPER. H.P. Bright rose, with carmine centre; large and full, semi-globular; light red thorns, stout, bushy growth. A free-blooming standard sort.

992. LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Red, shaded crimson; large, full, fine form; fragrant.

994. MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET. H.P. Silvery pink; fragrant; fine foliage; vigorous; exquisite in bud. This Rose has no superior.

996. MAGNA CHARTA. H.Ch. Pink, suffused with carmine; large flowers, full, globular; foliage and wood light green, numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent variety. Very vigorous.

998. MARGARET DICKSON. H.P. A magnificent Rose, white, with pale flesh centre; petals very large; shell shaped and of great substance; fragrant; foliage large, dark green. Very vigorous.

1000. MARIE BAUMANN. H.P. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

1002. MRS. JOHN LAING. H.P. Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing; flowers continuously in open ground.

1004. MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD H.P. Color deep rosy-pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals; flowered large and freely produced; flowering from early summer until late in the fall; growth vigorous.

1006. M. P. WILDER. H.P. Of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well-formed; cherry-carmine, very fragrant. Continues to bloom long after other hybrid perpetuals are out of bloom.

1008. PAUL NEYRON. H.P. Deep rose; very large, very full; somewhat fragrant; free-blooming; the wood is nearly smooth, the foliage tough and enduring; somewhat tender; the growth is upright. Largest variety known; very desirable for the garden.

1009. PERSIAN YELLOW. A bright yellow; small, nearly full, well formed; small foliage, faintly scented like the sweet-brier; seven leaflets; the wood is chocolate-brown in color, armed with numerous brown thorns; it is the finest of all hardy yellow Roses. It must not be closely pruned.

1010. ULRICH BRUNNER. H.P. Brilliant cherry-red, very effective in color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; vigorous, hardy, resists mildew. One of the best for forcing and open-air culture.

1012. WHITE MOSS. M. Pure white; blooms in large clusters; very mossy bud.

Hardy Climbing Roses

We include under this head the various classes of hardy, vigorous growers, usually catalogued as climbers. 75c. each.

1014. CRIMSON RAMBLER. The foliage is rich, dark green; the growth rapid and diverse, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson, partly double flowers which remain on a long time.

1016. DOROTHY PERKINS. This is a splendid new shell-pink climbing Rose. It has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of thirty or forty, sometimes fifty or sixty. The flowers are large for a Rose of this class, very double, and sweetly scented.

1018. FARQUHAR. A magnificent climbing Rose, very vigorous and covered with a glossy, bright green foliage which does not drop, and retains its luster until injured by severe frosts. This Rose was raised by the late Mr. Jackson Dawson of the Arnold Arboretum, and highly recommended by him, which of itself is a guarantee of its worth. It is a worthy companion of the Crimson Rambler, with beautiful clusters of double, pink flowers.

1020. HIAWATHA. Glowing ruby-crimson, single flowers, with petals shading to pure white at the base. This delightful new Rambler has evoked much favorable comment.

1022. LADY GAY. The flowers—in large, loose clusters—are of a delicate cherry-pink color, fading to soft tinted-white. The effects of a plant in full bloom, with the combination of soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds, and deep green foliage, is indeed charming. It is perfectly hardy.

Salvia

(Meadow Sage)

1050. AZUREA grandiflora. A Rocky Mountain species. Slender spikes of pale blue flowers in great abundance during August and September. 3 feet. 25c.

Santolina

(Lavender Cotton)

1056. INCANA. A beautiful plant very suitable for the rockery. Leaves of a silvery grey and bearing small heads of yellow flowers.

1024. QUEEN OF PRAIRIE. Bright rose-color; large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated.

1026. TAUSENDSCHON. A German introduction which comes to us very highly recommended, making growths in a season of over ten feet, which are almost devoid of thorns. It bears its flowers in immense clusters; in color a soft pink when first opening, changing to a carmine-rose on the reverse as they fully expand.

Hybrid Sweet Brier Roses

1028. AMY ROBSART. A robust grower; free-blooming; produces deep red flowers.

1030. FLORA MCIVOR. Flowers large, pure white, flushed with rose. Perfect for cutting.

1032. LADY PENZANCE. Beautiful soft tint of copper, base of petal bright yellow. A free-blooming sort, deliciously perfumed.

Hybrid Wichuraiana Roses

For covering banks, stonewalls and rocky slopes these roses will be found valuable. Their foliage is of glossy green, rarely attacked by disease or insects. Flowers in great profusion during the blooming season.

1034. EVERGREEN GEM. This variety is quite evergreen; its stems are long; branching, rich bronze color; foliage bronze; closely matted; flowers produced on sigle stems; yellow, buff in bud, opening almost white; perfectly double and quite fragrant.

1036. MANDA'S TRIUMPH. A free grower, with good foliage, and produces large clusters of double, pure white flowers, nearly two inches in diameter; sweetly scented.

1038. UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. A free grower, producing long, branching shoots, with bright shiny foliage in abundance; flowers double, soft light pink and fragrant.

Saxifraga

(Rockfoil)

A beautiful class of small plants that are admirably suited for the rock garden.

1062. HYBRIDA CRERRY TREES. Lemon-yellow flowers. A lovely rock plant of close growing habit. 50c.

1064. HYBRIDA DR. RAMSAY. A variety with encrusted foliage and spikes of white spotted flowers. 50c.

1066. PELTATA. (Umbrella Plant). Very suitable for moist places with large round leaves and umbels of rosy pink flowers. 50c.

1068. UMBROSA. London Pride). A beautiful old-fashioned rock plant. 40c.

Saponaria
(Soapwort)

1060. OCYMOIDES. A low-trailing perennial; small leaves, and bright pink flowers. For borders or rockeries. May and July. 25c.

Scabiosa
(Blue Bonnet)

1078. CAUCASICA. Beautiful, soft lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on long stems 2 feet high; bloom from June to September. 25c.

Sedum
(Stonecrop)

1084. ACRE (Golden Moss). A very dwarf, creeping variety, good for rockwork and cemeteries. 20c.

1088. DIVERGENS. A creeping variety from Arizona with bead like leaves on purple stalks. 30c.

1096. SPECTABILE (Brilliant Stonecrop). Broad, light green foliage; immense heads of showy rose-colored flowers. Fine late fall-blooming plant. 30c.

Sempervivum
House Leek, or Hen and Chickens

Very interesting alpine plants much used for carpet-bedding, having fleshy rosettes of leaves from which are sent up the flower-stocks. Suitable for rockery or for dry, sunny situations.

1100. ARACHNOIDEUM. Small rosettes, threaded with a white cobweb-like down. Flowers bright red. Height 3 to 4 inches. June. 30c.

1106. TECTORUM (House Leek; Old Man and Woman). Very large flat pale green rosettes, with distinct brown-red tips. Branched panicles 1 foot high with large pale red flowers. 25c.

1108. TRISTE. Large purple rosettes, one of the handsomest varieties. 50c.

Spirea
(Meadow Sweet)

1118. ARUNCUS (Goats beard). An ornamental perennial producing long feathery panicles of white flowers, forming graceful plumes. A vigorous border plant. 4 feet. June. 25c.

1120. ULMARIA FL.PL. (Double white meadow sweet). Thick clusters of white flowers in July. 3 feet. 25c.

Statice
(Sea Lavender)

1126. LATIFOLIA. Foliage broad and leathery with lilac blue flowers, produced in large panicles. 2 feet. 25c.

Stokesia
(Stokes Aster)

1128. CYANEA. Deep lavender blue flowers, 4 inches in diameter. Free bloomer and of the easiest culture. 25c.

Thalictrum
(Meadow Rue)

1130. ADIANTIFOLIUM. A fine variety, with white flowers in June or July; foliage resembling the maindenhair fern. 2 feet. 20c.

1131. DIPTEROCARPUM. A beautiful new variety, with delicate lilac-mauve flowers, with yellow stamens and anthers, produced in graceful panicles in August and September. 4 feet. 50c.

Trollius
(Globe Flower)

1134. ASIATICUS. Large orange flowers on leafy stems. May and June. 1½ feet. 30c.

Valeriana
(Garden Heliotrope)

1140. OFFICINALIS. 4 feet. June, with numerous heads of fragrant pinkish-lavender flowers in trusses and showy foliage. 20c.

Veronica
(Speedwell)

1144. SPICATA. Long spikes of bright blue flowers. 2 feet. July and August. 25c.

Trollius

Viola
(Tufted Pansy)

1148. CORNUTA. Resembles a small pansy. When planted in a partially shaded position, they continue to bloom from early spring until late in the fall. In many beautiful shades of violet, blue, yellow, and white. 25c each.

Yucca
(Adam's Needle)

1150. FILAMENTOSA. Among hardy plants there is nothing more effective and striking for isolated positions on the lawn or on dry banks where few other plants thrive. It is also indispensable for the rockery. Its broad, sword-like, evergreen foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping, creamy white flowers, rising to a height of 6 feet, render it a bold and handsome subject wherever placed. Should be planted in spring. The plant is hardy and vigorous, and will grow where many plants do not flourish. Strong plants 25 to 50c.

General Collection of Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs and Small Trees

1200. HINODIGIRI. A compact growing variety with beautiful evergreen foliage and brilliant crimson flowers produced in great masses. 12 to 15 inches. $3 each.

1201. KAEMPFERI. A hardy deciduous variety in different shades of orange-red, with flowers borne in great profusion. 12 to 16 inches. $3 each.

1202. KAEMPFERI WHITE. A most beautiful new introduction with pure white flowers borne in the greatest profusion over the bush. A great novelty. 12 to 16 inches. $4 each.

1204. MOLLIS. One of the very finest flowering shrubs and not nearly well enough known. The flowers range from yellow to the finest shades of flesh pink. Named varieties set with buds. $2 each.

1206. YODOGAWA. Another of the beautiful new Japanese introductions which should be in every collection. Flowers of a beautiful shade of lilac and which are double. 12 to 14 inches. $4 each.

BERBERIS

A beautiful group of shrubs of widely varying forms and suitable for both hedge work or lawn specimens.

1212. THUNBERGII. (Japanese Barberry). A beautiful shrub at all seasons with small foliage which colors splendidly in the fall; followed by small scarlea berries which remain all winter. A most valuable hedge plant which adapts itself to almost any condition of soil and location. 40c each, $4 per doz.

1213. VULGARIS. (Common Barberry). Vigorous habit attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. Foliage light green with yellow flowers succeeded by bright red berries. 40c each, $4 per doz.

1214. VULGARIS PURPUREA. A purple leaved variety of the preceding. Each 50c, $5 per doz.

BUDDLEIA
(Butterfly Shrub, or Summer Lilac)

1216. VARIABILIS veitchiana. A new variety, with immense flower-spikes of a violet-mauve. 12 to 15 inches long in summer. $1 each.

Buddleia Variabilis

Hemerocallis Adds a Gay Spot to Your Border

Calluna

1218. VULGARIS (Scotch Heather). A low evergreen bush covered with rose-colored flowers. Suitable for rockeries, hillsides, sandy places, etc. $1 each.

1219. VULGARIS ALBA. As above, but white flowers. $1 each.

Catalpa

1220. BUNGEI. A dwarf species from China, with very large, glossy foliage. Top-grafted on tall stems, it forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head and makes an effective tree for the formal garden. Thoroughly hardy and strong in growth. Well-shaped heads grafted on 6-foot stems. $3 each.

Cerasus

(Cherry)

Travelers make it a point to visit Japan during the "Cherry Blossom Time," where the large, double flowers of the Flowering Cherries, resembling miniature roses, completely conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom. They make beautiful specimens on the lawn, and should be extensively planted.

1222. JAMES H. VEITCH. A lovely pink, double-flowered form. The Japanese call it "Fugenzo." 5 to 6 feet. $4 each.

1223. JAPONICA rosea pendula. A grafted variety, with full head of pendulous branches. A striking tree as a specimen; pink flowers. 6-foot stems. $5 each.

Cornus

(Dogwood)

1226. ALBA SIBIRICA. The brilliant red-twigged variety, planted so extensively for winter effect. 50c.

1228. MAS (Mascula). Cornelian Cherry. Bright yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet fruit. 60c.

1227. KOUSA. A Japanese variety, with large, creamy white flowers similar to C. florida, but flowering later in June, after the leaves appear. Valuable because of its late blooming. 3 to 4 feet. $1.50 each.

Cotoneasters

Cotoneasters are highly ornamental shrubs on account of their handsome foliage and decorative fruits, which usually remains during the whole winter. They like a sunny situation where it is not too wet.

1230. APPLANATA (C. Dielsiana). Tall growing, with slender, arching branches. $1.50 each.

1232. HORIZONTALIS. Low, nearly evergreen, having almost horizontal branches with abundant scarlet fruits; effective for rockeries. $1.50 each.

Cydonia

(Japanese Quince)

1236. JAPONICA. One of the most brilliant flowering shrubs, covered with dazzling scarlet flowers very early in the spring, before the leaves appear. 50c.

1238. JAPONICA Umbilicata. Striking rosy red flowers, followed by showy fruit. New and distinct. $1 each.

Cytisus

(Golden Chain)

1240. LABURNUM. A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage, forming a tall shrub or dwarf tree. The name Golden Chain alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June. $1.00.

Daphne

(Garland Flower)

1242. CNEORUM. A dainty, dwarf, spreading shrub 6 to 8 inches high, with terminal heads of sweetly scented, bright pink flowers in May. Desirable for rockeries. Field-grown plants, $1 each.

Deutzias

Deutzias are very graceful. The dwarf Gracilis varieties are especially valuable for planting in front of the more upright-growing shrubs, hiding the bare stems of the latter by their abundant, drooping foliage, which reaches to the ground, completely covered in the end of May and in June by their large clusters of small, fragrant, white or pale rose flowers.

1246. CRENATA, Pride of Rochester. Large, double, white flowers, tinged with pink. Grows to good-sized specimens. 50c.

1248. GRACILIS. Dwarf, compact grower, with slender branches covered with small, pure white flowers. 35c.

1254. LEMOINEI. Spreading habit; very desirable; pure white flowers in broad panicles which completely cover the bush. 40c.

Forsythia

1260. FORTUNEI (Fortune's Golden Bell) The Forsythias, or Golden Bells, come into bloom the first warm days of spring, and their masses of bright yellow flowers are one of the most striking features of the landscape at that time. Of graceful, upright habit, this variety is one of the best. 40c.

1264. SUSPENSA (Drooping Golden Bell.) Flowers like the above, but of slender, drooping habit. 50c.

Hibiscus

Althea or Rose of Sharon

One of our best known shrubs and a general favorite. It has a free flowering habit and blooms late in the season when most of the other shrubs are through flowering.

1268. SYRIACUS ALBA PLENA. Large double white flowers with scarlet throat, 2 to 3 feet. 65c each.

1269. SYRIACUS CAERULEUS. Double blue flowers, very showy. 75c.

1270. SYRIACUS PURPUREA PLENA. Double purple variety. 75c.

Hydrangea

This is one of the best and most popular shrubs. It should be planted in good soil, with plenty of moisture, in order to produce the best results. In poor soil, the beauty is lost. The bushes should be pruned severely in winter or early spring. They bloom on the new growth.

1274. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. The best-known and most popular shrub in cultivation. Immense panicles of white flowers, remaining in good condition for weeks. 40c each.

1276. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, grafted to a standard form. $2.00 each.

Kerria

(Corchorus or Globe Flower)

1278. JAPONICA. A valuable shrub, bearing globular single yellow flowers throughout the summer; the foliage is clear green above and pale below. 35c each.

New Hybrid Lilacs (*Syringa*)

Cultural directions are few; planting may be done in spring or autumn, but the last is best because of early swelling of the flower-buds. Lilacs dislike moving, so choose their position beforehand with care. If moved, they do not die, but languish and refuse to bloom for one, sometimes for more years, and this is especially true of old specimens.

Two or three rules which may be suggested here for best results with these shrubs are:

First: Give the Lilac a well-dug and manured soil when planting.

Second: Give the Lilac room—most varieties are of fairly rapid growth, and eight to ten feet apart is not too much to allow when grouping them.

Third: Prune the Lilac judiciously and little. Seed should not be allowed to form, and all weak shoots should be taken out. Watch for suckers, especially if your Lilacs are not on their own roots; to permit the stock to send up shoots is to quickly smother your beautiful variety or hybrid in growth of privet or common Lilac.

Fourth: Spray once a year, preferably in late Autumn, if your bushes are in the neighborhood of apples or other trees, hosts of San Jose scale.

1280. CHARLES SARGENT. Immense panicles; flowers an inch in diameter; violet-mauve, shaded metallic-azure; extra. 75c to $1.50.

1282. JEANNE D'ARC. Fine, large-flowered white. $2.00.

1284. VICTOR LEMOINE. New. Very long trusses; very large, globular, round flowers of azure-lilac, passing to clear lilac. $2.

1288. LAMARTINE. New. Very elegant panicles of single, mauve-pink flowers; very showy; early-flowering. $3.50.

Ligustrum

(Privet)

1290. AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet). A tall growing upright shrub with lustrous, dark green foliage. White flowers and a splendid hedge plant. We can absolutely recommend this privet as being hardy in our climate. 25c each. $2.50 per dozen.

1291. VULGARIS. The European privet with greyish grene foliage and white flowers in June. Bears shining black berries. 20c each. $2.00 per dozen.

Lonicera

(Bush Honeysuckle)

The Bush Honeysuckles are nearly all of dense, upright habit, and are among the most effective shrubs for mass planting. The most of them are followed, after their season of bloom, by very handsome red fruit, which remains a long time.

1294. FRAGRANTISSIMA (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). A splendid shrub, with deep, green foliage and very fragrant, small flowers appearing before the leaves. Foliage almost evergreen. 50c.

1295. ROTUNDIFOLIA. Of very sturdy and upright growth; very round, distinct leaves; flowers pale yellow and white, followed by attractive large fruits; especially choice. 50c.

1296. TATARICA Grandiflora. (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A beautiful shrub of very vigorous growth, producing large, white flowers and red fruits. 50c.

Mahonia

1300. AQUIFOLIUM (Holly-leaved Mahonia.) A bushy shrub with many ascending branches and compound leaves, fresh green tinged purple in summer, changing to a beautiful red-bronze in fall; yellow flowers in May, similar to barberry blossoms. 1½ to 2 feet. $2 each.

1301. JAPONICA (Japanese Mahonia). Leaflets very broad and smooth; flowers, yellow, in long clusters, followed by blue-black berries; low-growing, and suitable for shade. 1 ft. $1.75 each.

Magnolia

The Magnolias all make beautiful specimens, showing to fine advantage on the lawn or border and forming a beautiful contrast which may be heightened by planting them against a background of evergreens. When in bloom in early spring, they produce a grand effect and fill the atmosphere with their rich perfume. They should always be planted in the spring—never in the fall. We send them out with large balls of earth tied in burlap.

1304. SOULANGEANA. Flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter; white, flushed rose on the outside. 3 to 3½ ft., $5 each.

1306. STELLATA (M. Halleana). This is a Japanese variety of very dwarf habit, producing its pure white, semi-double, fragrant flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia. Blooms are borne in large numbers. 2 to 3 ft. $6.50 each.

Philadelphus

(Mock Orange)

The old, sweet-scented Philadelphus cornarius, or Mock Orange, has long been a close rival of the lilac in popularity.

1310. AVALANCHE. (Lem.) Large, fragrant flowers on slender, gracefully arching branches. 60c each.

1312. GRANDIFLORUS. Similar to P. coronarius, but having larger flowers without fragrance. 50c each.

Prunus

(Plum and Almond)

1314. PISSARDII (Purple-leaved Plum.) A small tree or shrub. The young foliage, which is bright crimson, changes to dark purple, retaining its color all summer better than any other purple-leaved tree or shrub; small white flowers. 4 to 6 fet. $1.50 each.

1315. TRILOBA. A very desirable hardy, small tree, producing in great profusion clear pink, single flowers very handsome, 3 to 4 ft. $1 each.

Pyrus

(Flowering Crab) MALUS

These make specimens of wonderful beauty and should be more frequently used.

1320. ANGUSTIFOLIA. This forms a small tree, covered in early spring with very large, double flowers, 2 inches in diameter; a delicate pink and of delicious fragrance. $1.50 each.

1322. FLORIBUNDA. Can be grown as a large shrub. Many single flowers; beautiful carmine in bud and white when open; ornamental fruit in autumn. $1.00 each.

1323. FLORIBUNDA ATROSANGUINEA. Dark carmine buds in great profusion; flowers crimson. $1.00 each.

1324. PARKMANNI. From Japan. An irregular-shaped tree, with branches so slender that they bend in graceful fashion with the weight of the deep rose, semi-double flowers and carmine buds. $1.00 each.

1326. SPECTABILIS Roseo-plena (Chinese Flowering Crab.) The pink variety; very showy. $1.25 each.

Rhamnus

(Buckthorn)

1328. CATHARTICA. A fine, hardy, robust shrub, with handsome, dark, green foliage and white flowers; small black fruit. 40c each.

Rhus

(Sumac)

1330. COTINUS Atropurpurea (Smoke Bush). Large panicles of mist-like purple flowers. 50c each.

Spiraea

(Meadowsweet)

1332. BUMALDA, Anthony Waterer. Bright crimson; blooms all summer if the old flower-heads are removed. 50c each.

1334. VANHOUTTEI (Bridal Bower). The most beautiful of all the Spireas. Beautfiul foliage at all times an da fountain of snow-white bloom in May and June. 40c. $4.00 per dozen.

Symphoricarpos

(Waxberry)

1336. RACEMOSUS (Snowberry). A well-known shrub, with small pink flowers, and large white berries that hang to the plants well into the winter. 40c each.

Viburnum

(Snowball)

The Viburnums are all shrubs of fine form and handsome foliage which colors beautifully in autumn and are extensively used in landscape work.

Viburnum Carlesii

Ornamental Conifers

The Conifers which we offer in our list are all hardy and no adequate description can be given of the beauty and grace of a collection of the Coniferons trees.

As lawn specimens they add to the dignity of the garden; as individuals in the perennial border they add solidity and form, giving the slightest touch of severity where needed and when gathered together in collections for landscape work, they are unsurpassed.

Even in the window box for winter decoration, the Conifer holds supreme sway and they should never be overlooked in laying out even the smallest of gardens. There are many rare dwarf varieties which never become overgrown, some of which are very rare and which are to the gentleman's estate what rare gems are to a lady's dress. Their growth is slow, and so few nurserymen venture to grow them that they are expensive. We are always adding to our collection from nurseries all over the world, and always have a great variety in stock.

ABIES (Fir)

1400. CONCOLOR (Colorado Silver Fir.) The finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Compact, graceful growth, with broad, flat, silvery, bluish green foliage. Cones 3 to 5 inches long, green or grayish green. Very vigorous and rapid grower. As an accent tree it is most desirable, being very emphatic both in form and in color. May be used with a large degree of certainty, under normal city conditions, 12 to 18 in, $2. 3 to 4 ft., $4.

1406. NOBILIS. One of the largest growing Firs. Good, dense habit; leaves blue-green. A rapid grower. 2 to 3 ft., $3.50.

1408. NORNMANNIANA (Nordman's Fir). One of the finest silver firs, symmetrical in form with a massive dark green foliage silvery beneath. 2 ft., $2.50 each.

1410. VEITCHI (Veitch's Silver Fir). From the mountains of Japan. The most rapid growing of all the firs. It makes a tall, symmetrical tree with dark green foliage on the upper side and silvery beneath. Very hardy and a very desirable tree for estates. 2 to 3 ft. $2.00 each.

1340. CARLESII. A rare and beautiful new species from China, forming a compact bush of medium size. Oval leaves, similar in texture to V. Lantana; stems and branches are brown; at the terminals flower-buds are formed in autumn, developing in spring into large corymbs of flowers resembling in spring large corymbs of flowers resembling a bouvardia in size and form, and the trailing arbutus in color—rosy white, exhaling a delicate perfume more powerful than the jasmine, and when forced in the greenhouse, it permeates the whole atmosphere. Being hardy, it is one of the most valuable shrubs introduced in recent years. $2.50 each. See illustration.

1341. LANTANA. Thick, dark green foliage, downy on the under side; white flowers; bright red fruits, changing to black. 40c each.

1342. OPULUS STERILIS (Common Snowball). An old favorite in every garden. For lawn planting this shrub has a high value. Very attractive. 40c each.

Weigelas

(Diervilla)

Weigelas easily takes high rank among the most popular flowering shrubs, covered, as they are, in May and early June by their large, trumpet-shaped flowers in various shades of white, blush, rose, crimson, and dark maroon.

1346. FLORIDA (Rosea). Early, floriferous flowers, pale to deep rose; strong grower, perfectly hardy. 75c.

1347. HYBRIDA CANDIDA. Pure white. 60c each.

1348. VARIEGATA. Silvery variegated leaves; flowers blush-white. One of the best variegated-leaved plants, the peculiar markings of the leaves making it fine for contrasting with green-leaved shrubs in the border planting. 60c each.

Cedrus

(Cedar)

1414. ATLANTICA Glauca (Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar). Stately and remarkable trees, with beautiful, silvery white foliage. They are very valuable subjects for park planting or lawn specimens. 1½ to 2 ft., $2.00; 2 to 3½ ft., $4.00.

Juniperus

(Juniper)

The Junipers form one of the most important groups of evergreens for garden and lawn planting. They vary greatly in shape and habit. For formal gardens the slender, upright-growing kinds make a good substitute in this country for the cypresses of the Italian garden; some of them form low-spreading bushes and others are prostrate creepers; these last two classes being of the greatest value for rock and Japanese gardens.

1418. CHINENSIS ALBO-VARIEGATA. A very compact conical-shaped Juniper; steel-blue foliage, with occasional white tips. 15 to 18 in., $2.

1419. CHINENSIS AUREA. A distinct golden form of the Chinese Juniper. 1 to 2 ft., $2; 2 to 3 ft., $3.50.

1420. CHINENSIS PROCUMBENS (Creeping Chinese Juniper). A prostrate trailing form, suitable for rockeries or for the borders of evergreen plantings; steel-blue foliage. It is planted in nearly every Japanese garden. 1 to 1½-ft. spread, $2.

1424. COMMUNIS HIBERNICA (Irish Juniper). Very slender, columnar (pillar-like) growth, desirable for formal gardens, single specimens, or for bedding; foliage bluish green. Do not plant in exposed places. 1 to 2 ft., $2.50.

1428. EXCELSA Stricta. Pyramidal in outline; foliage of a pleasing grayish green color; very effective in formal gardens. 9 to 12 in., $2; 1 to 2 ft., $2.50.

1430. JAPONICA. A variety of juniper of irregular habit, inclined to a drooping posture, very hardy and a desirable member in a collection. 2 ft., $2.50 each.

1431. SABINA (Alpine Juniper). A low-growing or trailing variety, suitable for rockeries or bank-planting. 1 to 1½ ft. spread, $2.

1433. VIRGINIANA (The Red Cedar). A tree of tapering habit with bright, rich, green foliage. Bark on trunk and branches reddish brown. Thrives on a dry soil. This beautiful tree adds dignity and grace to the garden and should be more widely planted. 20 to 30 inches. $2.50 each.

1434. VIRGINIANA GLAUCA (Blue Virginia Cedar). A beautiful, vigorous-growing variety; glaucous blue foliage which remains the same throughout the year. Regular and conical. 36 inches. $4.00 each.

Picea

(Spruce)

Among all evergreens the Spruces are unsurpassed for their ornamental qualities. Due to their symmetrical habit, they are the most valuable evergreens for park planting or lawn specimens, and when placed among other evergreens form a most pleasing contrast. The dwarf forms are valuable subjects for bordering the taller evergreens.

1436. ALBERTIANA CONICA. A beautiful spruce not known to any extent and quite a novelty. Introduced from the Province of Alberta. Very ornamental. 1 ft., $4.00.

1438. EXCELSA (Norway Spruce). The most popular evergreen, as it grows rapidly and will thrive in exposed situations; foliage dense and dark green; used for shelters and windbreaks. 2 to 2½ ft., $2.

1442. EXCELSA MAXWELLII (Maxwell's Dwarf Spruce). A very dwarf, almost prostrate grower; dark green foliage. Especially adapted for Japanese gardens. 1 ft., $3.00. Scarce.

Juniperus Excelsa Stricta

1440. EXCELSA GREGORYANA (Gregory's Dwarf Norway Spruce.) An interesting, dwarf, compact, spreading form of common Norway Spruce. In fifty years would hardly be more than 5 feet tall by 5 feet wide. Valuable for use in rock-gardens and Japanese gardens. Small specimens. 12 inches, $2.00 each; very scarce.

1444. EXCELSA PYGMAEA (Dwarf Oriental Spruce). Forms a compact, cushiony little plant, even more diminutive than the dwarf Norway Spruce. 1 ft., $3.00. Scarce.

1446. EXCELSA REMONTII. Wonderfully Fine Dwarf Species that must be seen to be appreciated. 12 inches, $4.00 each.

1448. OMORIKA (Serbian Spruce). Rapid grower with flat leaves, lustrous dark green above, white beneath, beautiful pyramidal shape. 2 and 3 ft., each $2.00.

1450. PUNGENS GLAUCA KOSTERI (Koster's Blue Spruce). A form of P. pungens, with silvery blue foliage. It forms a most beautiful contrast in planting of other evergreens. 2 to 3 ft., $4.00 each.

Pinus

The Pines are among the most ornamental trees, both for planting as a background in landscape gardening or as single specimens on the lawn.

1456. DENSIFLORA UMBRACULIERA. (Japanese Table Pine). A hardy ornamental pine with dense foliage of a yellowish green texture. Leaves resemble those of the white pine more than any other. 2 to 3 ft. $4 each.

1458. MUGHUS (Dwarf Mountain Pine). A very hardy and useful tree, and particularly desirable for lawn decoration. Foliage of a deep green and a growth that is low and spreading. 12 inches to 18 inches, $2.50 each.

1459. STROBUS NANA (Dwarf White Pine). Small, compact, roundish and bushy, short, slender branches, 12 to 18 inches, $2.50 each.

Pseudotsuga

1460. TAXIFOLIA (Douglas Spruce). One of the most desirable of evergreens considered from every standpoint. When small, it is beautiful in shape and texture, and when it attains large proportions, it is majestic. Leaves dark bluish green; rapid grower, and healthy; worthy of a place in every collection. 2 to 3 ft., $2.50 each.

Retinispora

1464. FILIERA AUREA (Golden Thread) branched Japanese Cypress). A golden variety. Forms a veritable shower of gold. 2 to 3 ft., $3.00 each.

1466. OBTUSA GRACILIS. Small, dark foliage, giving frond-like appearance to ends of branches, slightly pendulous; used for dwarfing. 1½ to 2 ft., $2.

1468. PISIFERA (Pea-fruited Japan Cypress). A handsome, upright tree, with feathery, light green foliage; branches long and somewhat pendulohs at the end. 2 to 3 ft., $2.50 each.

1470. PLUMOSA AUREA (Golden Plume-like Japanese Cypress). A small tree; foliage, bright yellow, disposed in numerous feathery branches. This evergreen should be kept compact by trimming. Do not place it in an exposed situation. 2 to 3 ft., $2.50 each.

1472. SQUARROSA (Silver Cypress). Densely branched tree, with feathery spreading branches; foliage silvery blue, soft and dense. Remarkably effective when used with other evergreens of deeper color. This evergreen, when planted in a sheltered position and allowed to grow without trimming, makes a beautiful specimen of not too stiff lines. When sheared, it makes a dense evergreen that can be kept at any height desired. 2 to 3 ft., $3.00 each.

Sciadopitys

(Umbrella Pine)

1480. VERTICILLATA (Japanese Umbrella Pine). A very distinct and ornamental Japanese evergreen of slow growth, with glossy green foliage arranged in umbrella-like whorls. 1 ft., $2.00 each.

Taxus

(Yew)

The Yews are very desirable evergreens, usually small to medium size, and slow-growing, producing insignificant flowers followed by showy, berry-like red fruits. Their large, blackish green foliage makes a fine contrast with other evergreens. A moderately moist and shady situation best suits them.

1482. BACCATA REPANDENS (Spreading English Yew). A very hardy variety with long, dark green foliage. Low, spreading habit, rarely over 4 ft. high. Valuable for rock-gardens and Japanese gardens. 15x18 in., $4.

1484. CANADENSIS (Canadian Yew.) This is the so-called Ground Hemlock of northern woods. Shrub with wide-spreading, slender branches of an upright nature; showy deep crimson fruit appearing the first of August; dark green foliage assumes in winter a reddish tint. 12 to 15 in., $1.50 each.

1486. CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA. A dwarf, more spreading form, eventually making a mass 10 feet broad or more, and only 3 or 4 feet high. The foliage is very dark. 2 to 2½ feet. $2.50 each.

Thuya

(Arborvitae)

A group of useful, hardy evergreens of various forms, especially desirable for formal gardening as they can easily be clipped to any shape and for this reason are almost indispensable. These evergreens are able to withstand normal city conditions.

1490. OCCIDENTALIS (American Arborvitae). A tree of pyramidal outline. Foliage bright green, assuming tones of brown and bronze in winter. Used extensively for hedges and screens. 2 to 2½ ft., $1 each.

1491. OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA (Globe Arborvitae). Dwarf; forms an almost perfect ball without shearing; foliage warm brown-green in winter. Adapted for window-boxes. 12-in. diam., $1.50 each.

1493. OCCIDENTALIS CRISTATA. Beautiful form, 30 inches, $3.00 each, with silvery foliage.

Choice Hardy Climbers

LONICERA

1500. HALLIANA (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). Hardy evergreen foliage; continuous-blooming; flowers white, turning to pale yellow; very fragrant. The best of the Honeysuckles. Extra strong plants. 50c each.

ARISTOLOCHIA

1504. SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe). A vigorous, rapid-growing climber, with handsome, broad, light green leaves of large size. Fine for dense shade. Flowers of brownish color, somewhat resembling a pipe. Field-grown plants. **$1.00 each.**

BIGNONIA

1508. GRANDIFLORA (Trumpet Vine). Large flowers of deep orange-red. A useful vine for covering old stumps and rockwork; it will cling to brick or stone-work without support. Field-grown plants. 75c each.

CLEMATIS.

1510. PANICULATA (Japanese Virgin's Bower). One of the most satisfactory climbing plants. Beautiful, clean foliage; rapid grower, and completely smothered with small, fragrant white flowers in August, followed by attractive silvery white seed-pods. Strong plants. 75c each.

LARGE FLOWERING CLEMATIS

There has always been a large percentage of failures in growing this plant, but when once established it is one of the most beautiful climbers and grows luxuriantly. The plants we offer are American-grown field-plants, and are the healthiest that can be obtained.

1516. We supply these in an assortment of named varieties. 75c each.

AMPELOPSIS

1520. VEITCHII (Boston Ivy). The most popular climber for covering brick or stone-work, to which it clings tenaciously without support. Extra-strong plants. 60c each.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA

1530. HYDRANGEOIDES (Climbing Hydrangea.) This grand climber from Japan is still rare. Its flowers, which are borne in large trusses, are similar to a white hydrangea, and when in flower, during July and August, make a handsome display. One of the best flowering vines for planting against a tree or wall, as it clings naturally to any rough surface. Both for its beauty and variety, it is desirable for planting where any climber can be used. Good pot-grown plants. $3.00 each.

WISTERIA

1540. SINENSIS. The favorite variety, producing hundreds of pendulous clusters of violet-blue blossoms, richly perfumed. One of the best climbers, presenting a magnificent appearance when in bloom in May and June. Foliage fairly dense and remains in good condition all summer, which makes the Wisteria a very good vine for training over a veranda, trellis, or pergola. Good plants. 75c each.

GLADIOLUS

	Each	Dozen	Per 100
AMERICA—The most popular pink variety. Large, wide open flowers of a delicate lavender pink, borne on straight strong stems	.10	.60	4.50
BARON J. HULOT—Rich, deep indigo blue, which, when planted together with one of our fine, yellow varieties, produces a splendid effect	.12	.75	5.50
ENCHANTRESS—This variety is one of the finest, of a pale lilac color and is to be highly recommended	.20	2.00	15.00
EMPRESS OF INDIA—Deep, velvety maroon with very large flower and strong growing	.15	1.50	11.00
L'IMMACULE—Pure white and has one of the most elegant and well-built spikes one could desire	.20	2.00	15.00
LE MARSHAL FOCH—Same shade as America, but twice the size, the most wonderful introduction since America	.20	2.00	15.00
MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—A beautiful pink with dark blotch	.12	1.25	9.50
NIAGARA—Cream yellow with crimson pencilling in the throat. Sturdy grower	.12	.75	5.50
PINK PERFECTION—Without doubt this is the finest pink yet introduced. A prize winner and possessing every good point	.12	1.00	7.50
PRINCEPS—Glowing Crimson scarlet with white on the lower petals. A very popular variety	.15	1.50	11.00
SCHWABEN—Pure yellow with brilliant red blotch on the lower petals. A handsome and strong growing variety	.12	.75	5.50
WAR—Deep reddish scarlet. Late variety and very fine flower	.12	1.00	7.50
WHITE GIANT—The finest white produced to date and as shown in our illustration a very wonderful variety. This the size, the most wonderful introduction since America	.20	2.00	15.00
DOUGLAS GARDENS COLLECTION—One each of the above varieties, making 13 in all, and which includes one bulb of our new introduction WHITE GIANT. The 13 for..			1.50

Our Stock is All Canadian Grown